

RACING EVENTS A FEATURE AT FAIR

Purses Amounting to \$1,335 Will Be Divided Among the Winners of Speed Program.

BIG WEEK AT CROTHERSVILLE

Association is on Strong Financial Basis and This Year Will Be Most Successful.

The annual fair at Crothersville is in progress and will continue until Friday evening. The members of the committee in charge of the fair have made an especial effort to make the event this year the most successful ever held there, and the crowds of visitors who have attended the first two days would indicate that they will not be disappointed. It is expected that Thursday will be the "big" day of the fair, and the citizens of that town are making preparations to entertain a large number of visitors tomorrow.

An excellent premium list has been arranged and a large number of entries filed. The farmers have manifested much interest in the exhibits this year and to them the success of this department is largely due. Forty-three premiums have been offered on cattle, the prizes varying from \$10 to \$250; on horses, forty-eight premiums are offered; thirteen on mules; fifteen on sheep; fifty on swine, and a large number of others on poultry, vegetables and other exhibits. In all, 487 premiums are offered in all the classes.

The racing has been given much attention this year, and it is believed that some good time will be made by the horses which are entered. This afternoon several horses compete in a 3-minute pace for a purse of \$100, and a number of others for a purse of \$225 in the 2:28 trotting class.

On Thursday the most important races will take place, there being arranged a 2:18 minute pacing race and a 2:20 trot. The purse for the winner of each of these races is \$225. A mule race is also scheduled and the winner is guaranteed a purse of \$10. There is no time limit on this speedy event, but will be watched with great interest.

The races are all governed by the American Trotting Association rules and some of the fastest horses in southern Indiana will be on the track to compete for honors.

The Crothersville Fair Association was first organized seven years ago, and since that time the fair has been an annual event. The officers of the organization have at all times been leading business men, who are willing to work in the interest of the fair, which accounts for its success. The first president was David H. Waters and the secretary was F. B. Butler. The fair has been attracting larger crowds each year, and the association is on a stronger financial basis this year than at any previous time.

The present officers of the association are: President, H. M. Lett; vice-president, A. C. Ritz; treasurer, William Goecker; secretary, W. L. Densford; directors, A. G. Ritz, I. A. Davis, H. M. Lett, Tunis Garard, H. H. Kovenor, F. B. Butler, William Goecker, A. Klinge and John E. Belding. Exec-

utive committee: H. M. Lett, William Goecker and W. L. Densford.

MARRIED.

WARD-CORYELL.

Edward H. Ward and Miss Lena May Coryell were married Monday evening at the home of Rev. James Spall. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Caryell and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Ward. Both are well-known young people of Uniontown. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

Baptist Association.

Rev. F. M. Huckleberry, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, went to New Providence church, in Jennings county this morning to attend the annual meeting of the Coffee Creek Baptist Association. He will give an address at the meeting.

SMALL BOY INJURES HIS PLAYMATE WITH AN AX

Leon Morris, of Azalia, Struck on the Head and a Serious Scalp Wound Inflicted.

Leon Morris, the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Morris, of near Azalia, was struck on the head with an ax Tuesday by his playmate, and a serious scalp wound inflicted. The two boys were digging out a ground hog which they found along the creek, and the Morris boy was struck on the head with the ax.

A physician was called and dressed the wound and it is not believed that it will prove serious, although it is very painful.

Opens Branch Office.

The East Market Street Loan Company, of Indianapolis, has opened a branch office in Seymour at the corner of Second street and Indianapolis avenue, with R. L. Moseley. The business of the company is to loan money on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, implements, etc. The company has been in this business for the past fifteen years and has the reputation of filling the wants of their customers quickly, quietly and promptly. R. F. Hartz, who represents the company, will be here Wednesday of each week to attend the wants of customers.

Addition for Hotel.

An addition to the French Lick (Ind.) Hotel, owned by Thomas Taggart, is being planned and work of construction is expected to start within a few days. Architects have prepared plans and contracts will probably be awarded in a short time. The cost of the addition will approximate \$250,000. The plans call for a fire-proof building, the skeleton of which will be constructed of steel.

Big Sunflower.

Walter E. Lewis, who lives at 406 West Jackson street, has raised a sunflower which is one of the largest ever grown in this vicinity. It measures fifteen inches in diameter and weighs six and a half pounds. The flower is on exhibition in The Republican office window, where it is attracting considerable attention.

NOTICE.

First fall and winter display sale of Men's made-to-measure shirts, September 1 and 2. Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.

sld RICHART.

Every pair of shoes and rubbers will sell at Richart's Going Out of Business Sale. d&wtf

Berdon's Barber Shop, S. Chestnut.

IN BIG STORM.

Seymour People Had Exciting Experience On Lake.

W. L. Johnson and wife, who returned the first of the week from a vacation, had a thrilling experience while gone. They went from Chicago to Duluth on the big steamer, "Pere Marquette", and were on the lake during the recent big storm which did such fearful damage along the Great Lakes.

For hours the boat was almost at the mercy of the wind and waves. Nearly all the dishes and other perishable articles were wrecked and cabin windows broken. The piano and other heavy furniture had to be tied down with ropes. The waves swept the decks and dashed so high that some of them went over the top of the smokestack. Some of the passengers were so terror stricken that they screamed, prayed and cried at times. One man, who was well supplied with money, offered the captain a roll of bills amounting to \$500 to put him and his wife ashore at any point. This, of course, was impossible, as the nearer the shore the boat would go, the greater was the danger. Mr. Johnson says it will take him a week to get the rolling sensation out of his head.

Tomatoes That Kept.

In 1893, or seventeen years ago, the Franklin Canning Company made its first run in canning tomatoes. The vegetable was put through the usual process, being steamed and sealed in cans in their own juice, without preservative of any kind. Today in the cellar of R. A. Alexander was discovered one of the first run of canned tomatoes put up by the factory with the date on the wrapper. The can was opened and the contents were placed in a glass jar. The color was as red and the flavor was as fresh as when they went into the can, while the tin on the interior of the can was almost as bright as the day it was filled.—Franklin Star.

Bond Forfeited.

Hattie Burns, who was to have been tried in Mayor Swope's court this afternoon on a state charge, failed to appear and her bond was forfeited. The bond was for \$50 and was signed by Mary Lloyd.

Attention, K. of P.

There will be work in the rank of Knight Thursday evening, September 1, at 8 o'clock. All Knights are requested to be present.

J. H. BARTLETT, C. C. H. C. JONES, K. of R. & S.

September 5th.

We will begin our 5th year September 5th. Seymour Business College, Seymour, Ind. s5d&w

The Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Company will transfer two cars of state militia from Jeffersonville and New Albany to Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis tomorrow. There will also be one car of baggage and equipment. The I. & L. Company is expecting a very busy day tomorrow on account of this additional business together with the Old Settlers' picnic at Charlestown and the Crothersville fair.

J. E. Preston, of Seymour, now stands third from the top in what is known as the "Hustlers' List" of the Federal Insurance Company.

Ira Harlow and family have gone to North Vincennes to live. He will engage in farming.

FALLING DERRICK CAUSED INJURY

Peter Augustine Received Broken Ankle While Working at New High School Building.

SECOND ACCIDENT TO OCCUR

Work on New Building Progressing Rapidly and Structure Will Be Under Cover Soon.

Peter Augustine, a carpenter employed at the new school building, received a broken ankle Tuesday afternoon, which was caused by a falling derrick. He was working on the top of the building with another employee, and at the time of the accident was engaged in hoisting some materials from the floor below with a small hand derrick. His fellow-workman attempted to raise the materials without assistance, but the weight was too heavy for him, and he was unable to hold the rope.

When the rope was released, the material which was being raised dropped with great force and struck Mr. Augustine on the right ankle, breaking the bone and bruising his leg and foot. He was taken to his home on Husted street immediately after the accident and is resting very well today. It will be several weeks before he will be able to accept regular employment.

The construction work on the new school building is progressing rapidly, and the contractor believes that all the brick work will be completed by the latter part of this week. While this part of the work has been delayed several weeks, Contractor Isgrigg, is well satisfied with the progress that has been made and believes that from this time the work will advance more rapidly. As soon as the walls are completed, the workmen will begin to place the roof on the building and when this is finished, the work on the interior will begin.

Several of the rooms on the first floor have already been given the first coat of plaster and some of the interior work started. The plumbing and electric light wiring is well under way and can be finished as soon as the second story is completed. The basement will only be partly finished and but little work will be done on the gymnasium this year.

Several of the workmen who have been employed in the construction of other large buildings declare that the work has been exceptionally well planned, and that accounts for the progress that has been made. All the delay has been the result of failure to secure the building materials when needed, but it is believed that no further difficulty in this respect will be experienced. The building will probably be ready for occupancy some time in December.

I will be at Peter's brick barn again with my imported horse a limited number of days in September and October, 1910. Phone No. 205. Residence 622 North Chestnut street, Seymour. Terms: Same as last spring. Business hours, 9 to 4. d&w M. F. BOTTORFF

2 in 1 Shot Polish at Will Fox's shoe shop, 120 East Second St. s2d

Linen Shower.

The friends of Mrs. Harry St. John gave a linen shower in her honor Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kelsa Bottorff, on West Second street. The guests enjoyed a very pleasant evening and presented to the guest of honor some very beautiful presents. Mrs. St. John will join her husband in a few weeks at Winnsboro, La., where they will reside. Mr. St. John will meet his wife at Little Rock, Ark.

NO PLACE FOR CHILDREN.

Applicant for Work Barred Even from the Farms.

"Where can the man go who has some children which he doesn't wish to turn over to the county?" inquired an applicant for work at the free employment bureau in the office of the state statistician. "It's hard enough in the city to find a house we like to move into where they will welcome children, and now it seems that the farmers have turned against us."

The applicant was looking over the bulletin board displayed by the clerk in charge of the bureau, on which were listed the jobs offered for the day. In the list was the following:

"Wanted—Two married farm helpers without children or with small families for work on farms near Indianapolis. Wages \$25 straight. Four room houses with garden, use of cows, chickens and kitchen ranges furnished free."

"That looks pretty good, especially to a man who is tired of the outlook in the city, and I can't take it. Too many children," the applicant told the clerk in charge. "It's me back to the trench and the cottage where the owner doesn't come around to inquire if there is any increase in the family."

For Outer Guard.

Hon. Charles F. Remy, of Indianapolis, well known here, will be a candidate for outer guard of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the state.

The Columbus Republican says that Contractor Ewing Shields, of Seymour, who was given the contract for improving a street in Columbus, has begun the work. He is given ninety days in which to complete the work.

F. C. Mitchell, who for the past five years has been head man in Ray Keach's store at Tampico, has moved to Seymour and will work in Mr. Keach's store here. He will reside on West Fifth street.

Miss Stella Rosenfield, Mrs. Byford Cunningham and Miss Myrtle Cunningham, the latter of Indianapolis, went to Crothersville this afternoon to attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Graham, Willard Everhart and Fred Bacon returned home Tuesday evening, after a trip to Niagara Falls and Canada.

The two game wardens, who have been here for the past week, left today. They expect to return later when not expected.

A. B. Newby carried \$1,000 life insurance with the Woodmen and \$1,000 with the Decorators' Union.

Prosecutor Swails was in Indianapolis Tuesday.

Mayor Swope shipped one carload of hogs Tuesday.

Marion and Theo Peek are in Montpelier on business.

Try a Want Ad in the Republican.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

Kept Close to Bryan—Honan Among the Number.

Although William J. Bryan refused to talk politics while here Monday, he got into the political game before he left. It was something more than a coincidence that Democratic State Chairman Stokes Jackson should happen here for the Bryan meeting. It was also something more than a coincidence that W. H. O'Brien, former state chairman and present Democratic candidate for auditor of state, should be here. Then, L. Ert Slack, who wanted to be the Democratic nominee for United States senator, just happened in from Franklin and Tom Honan, Democratic candidate for attorney general, came in from Seymour for the afternoon. These and other Democratic politicians kept as close to Mr. Bryan as it was possible for them to keep.—Columbus Republican.

WANTS DAMAGES.

Salesman Claims Loss of Trunk Checked to Medora.

John W. Black, a traveling salesman, Monday filed suit in the Floyd circuit court against the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company for \$200 damages for injuries. He alleges that on June 22, 1910, he boarded a train of the defendant at Shoals to go to Medora. He avers that his trunk, with its contents, was lost en route and was not delivered to him until June 26, and during these four days he lost time from his business and expenses for hotel bills, livery and car fare in trying to recover the trunk. He avers he was forced to make a second trip over some of his territory at additional expense, all to his damage in the sum of \$200.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prepared by one of the best physicians in this country and for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Proprietors, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ring up No. 92 for your clothes to be cleaned, pressed, etc. Also for your laundry work to be done. A. Ssiarra, the tailor and haberdasher, 14 East Second street.

N. B.—Fall and winter styles are now ready for your inspection.

Seymour Business College.

Seymour Business College opens September 5th. College office open this week. Call and make your arrangements. s3d

Special prices on Room-Size Rugs and Linoleums at F. H. Heideman's. tf

Buy your shoes at the Closing Out Sale at Richart's. d&wtf

We Are Headquarters For Everything In Toilet Articles Come In And Inspect Our Line Prescriptions Correctly Compounded Phone Your Drug Wants Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co. The Rexall Store Registered Pharmacists Phone No. 933

FRUIT JARS At Reduced Prices These are all Ball Masons BEST MADE Pints per doz. - 44c Quarts per doz. - 54c Half Gallon per doz - 64c Tin Cans, qrts, per doz. 28c Paraffine per pound - 10c Jelly Glasses, 6 oz., doz. 18c Lids for Ball Mason doz. 20c HOADLEY'S GROCERY 117-119 South Chestnut Street.

DREAMLAND BIG DOUBLE SHOW "THE SUBSTITUTE" (Drama by Melies) "ACROSS THE ISTHUS" (Scenic, a Sel'g) Latest Illustrated Song "I Met My Love Mid the Roses" By Miss Lois Reynolds. For Thursday California Peaches, Grapes and Plums. Strictly fancy Messina Lemons per dozen 24c. Fancy Valencia Oranges per dozen 25c. MAYES' CASH GROCERY Phone 658. All Goods Delivered.

Can You Afford to be without insurance on your Horses, Mules and Cattle. We protect your stock against death from FIRE, LIGHTNING, SICKNESS, ACCIDENT and THEFT. Be on the safe side by securing a policy from —THE— FRED EVERBACK AGENCY COMPANY Office over Milhaus Drug Store

DOUBLE SHOW NICKEL TONIGHT "WHITE DOVE'S LOVERS" (INDIAN DRAMA) "THE STRANDED ACTOR" (COMEDY) "I am Loning for Tomorrow When I Think of Yesterday" ICE PHONE 621 CLAUDE CARTER

We Give You Express Service At Freight Rates To and From LOUISVILLE I. & L. Traction Co. RUSTIC Offers Miss Lawrence in that Rippling "Imp" Comedy "HER GENEROUS WAY" "The Son of the Wilderness" Drama SONG: "Let Me Prove My Love to You" BIG DOUBLE HEADER

PATIENT ELEPHANT



KILLED AT KALAWENA

SIR E. RAY LANKESTER, the well-known English naturalist, speaking of elephants in a recent article in the London Daily Telegraph, says:

In the novel by that clever but contradictory writer, Sam Butler, entitled "The Way of the Flesh," an amiable and philosophically minded old gentleman who pervades the story, states that when one feels worried or depressed by the incidents of one's daily life, great comfort may be derived from an hour spent at the zoological gardens in company with the larger mammalia. He ascribes to them a remarkable soothing influence, and I am inclined to agree with him. I am not prepared to decide whether the effect is due to the example of patience under adversity offered by these animals, or whether it is perhaps their tranquil indifference to everything but food, coupled with their magnificent success in attaining to such dignity of size, which imposes upon me and fills me for a brief space with resignation and a childlike acquiescence in things as they are. The elephant stands first as a soothing influence, and then the giraffe, the latter having special powers, due to its beautiful eyes and agreeable perfume. Sometimes the hippopotamus may diffuse a charm of his own, an aura of rotund obesity, especially when he is bathing or sleeping; but there are moments when one has to flee from his presence. I never could get on very well with rhinoceroses, but the large deer, bison and wild cattle have the quality detected by Mr. Butler. So has the gorgeous, well-grown tiger, in full measure, when he purrs in answer to one's voice, but the lion is pompous, irritable and easily upset. He never purrs. He is unpleasantly and obscurely spotted. He seems to be afraid of losing his dignity and to be conscious of the fact that his reputation depends on the overpowering wig which he now wears, though his Macedonian forerunner had no such growth to give an illusive appearance of size and capacity to his head. However opinions may differ about these things, all will agree that the elephant (or 'oliphant, as he was called in France 400 years ago) is the most imposing, fascinating and astonishing of all animals.

At the present day there are two species only of elephant existing on the earth's surface. There are the Indian (called Elephas Indicus, but sometimes called Elephas maximus on account of the priority which belongs to that designation, although the Indian elephant is smaller than the other) and the African (called Elephas Africanus). In the wild state their area of occupation has become greatly diminished within historic times. The Indian elephant was hunted in Mesopotamia in the twelfth century, B. C., and Egyptian drawings of this species brought as tribute by Syrian vassals. Today the Indian elephant is confined to certain forests of Hindoostan, Ceylon, Burma and Siam. The African elephant extended 100 years ago all over South Africa, and in the days of the Carthaginians was found near the Mediterranean shore, whilst in prehistoric (late pleistocene) times it existed in the south of Spain and in Sicily. Now it is confined to the more central and equatorial zone of Africa, and is yearly receding before the incursions and destructive attacks of civilized man.

At no great distance of time before the historic period, earlier, indeed, than the time of the herdsmen who used polished stone implements and raised great stone circles, namely, in the late pleistocene period, we find that there existed all over Europe and North Asia and the northern part of America another elephant very closely allied to the Indian elephant, but having a bow-like outward curvature of the tusks, their tusks finally directed towards one another, and a thick growth of coarse hair all over the body. This is "the mammoth, the remains of which are found in every river valley in England, France and Germany, and of which whole carcasses are frequently discovered in northern Siberia, preserved from decay in the frozen river gravels and silt. The ancient cavemen of France used the fresh tusks of the mammoth killed on the spot for their carving and engravings, and from their time to this day ivory of the mammoth has been, and remains in constant use. It is estimated that during the last two centuries at least a hundred pairs of

mammoths' tusks have been each year exported from the frozen lands of Siberia. In early medieval times the trade existed, and some ivory carvings and drinking horns of that age appear to be fashioned from this more ancient ivory. Already, then, within the human period we find elephants closely similar to those of our own time, far more numerous and widely distributed than in our own day, and happily established all over the temperate regions of the earth—even in the Thames valley and in the forests where London now spreads its smoky brickwork. When we go further back in time—as the digging and surveying of modern man enable us to do—we find other elephants of many different species, some differing greatly from the three species I have mentioned, and leading us back by gradual steps to a comparatively small animal, about the size of a donkey, without the wonderful tusk or the immense tusks of the later elephants. By the discovery and study of these earlier forms we have within the last ten years arrived at a knowledge of the steps by which the elephant acquired in the course of long ages (millions of years) his "proboscis" (as the Greeks first called it), and I will later sketch that history.

But now let us first of all note some of the peculiarities of living elephants and the points by which the two kinds differ from another. The most striking fact about the elephant is its enormous size, it is only exceeded among living animals by whales; it is far larger than the biggest bull, or rhinoceros, or hippopotamus. A fair-sized Indian elephant weighs two or three tons (Jumbo weighed five), and requires as food 60 pounds of oats, 1½ truss of hay, 1½ truss corn a day, costing together about five shillings; whereas a large cart horse weighs 15 hundred weight and requires weekly three trusses of hay and 80 pounds of oats, costing together 12 shillings, or about 18s. a day. It is this which has proved fatal to the elephant since man took charge of the world. The elephant requires so much food and takes so many years in growing up (20 or more before he is old enough to be put to work) that it is only in countries where there is a superabundance of forest in which he can be allowed to grow to maturity at his own "charges" (so to speak) that it is worth while to attempt to domesticate and make use of him. For most purposes three horses are more "handy" than one elephant. The elephant is caught when he is already grown up, and then trained. It is as a matter of economy that he is not bred in confinement, and not because there is any insuperable difficulty in the matter. Occasionally elephants have been bred in menageries.

POWER FROM STEAM TURBINE

Large Machine Will Increase Power at St. Denis Station 20,000 Horsepower.

A Paris electric company has just ordered for the power station at St. Denis, which supplies power for the Metropolitan railway and for the lighting of a part of the city, a turbine generator capable of yielding 20,000 horsepower. It will be of the mixed Brown Boveri-Parsons type. The steam will first impinge directly on a disc with one or more rows of blades, and then its energy will be exhausted by a series of Parsons reaction discs. This arrangement permits a considerable reduction in length as compared with turbines of the pure Parsons type, and in the present case has the advantage of enabling the new generating set to be erected in a space that has been reserved for a set of 8,000-10,000 horsepower, similar to those already installed. The turbine will be coupled to a three-phase generator yielding current at 10,250 volts and 29 periods at a speed of 750 r. p. m. With the addition of this machine the power available at the Saint Denis station will be increased from 77,000 to 97,000 horsepower.

Advice Wasted.

"Be saving of your time and energy," said the factory engineer to his assistant.

"How can I be saving of either, when so much of both time and energy goes to waste?" grumbled the latter, as he picked up some to clean the machinery.

CLINCHED THE CASE

SAILOR PROVED POSSESSION OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Disconcerted Opposing Lawyer at the Very Moment He Thought He Was Assured of Complete Victory.

"The master of a vessel in a port in the Gulf of Mexico being in need of money borrowed it and to secure its repayment executed what is called a bottomry bond," writes a correspondent of the National Magazine. "By this bond it was agreed that if the money was not paid within so many days after the vessel arrived at New York proceedings might be taken to have the vessel sold and the debt paid out of the proceeds.

"The money was not paid and I was retained to enforce the bond and began a suit. Someone interested in the vessel appeared in the suit and denied that the bond had been executed by the master, as had been alleged.

"It became necessary to take the testimony on this point of a sailor whose name was subscribed to the bond as having witnessed its execution. In answer to my questions the sailor said that the captain called him into the vessel's cabin and asked him to be a witness to the bond, and he signed his name to it as a witness, and he spoke of the paper as the bottomry bond.

"The opposing counsel in a sharp cross-examination asked him how he knew it was a bottomry bond, and the witness answered that he read enough of it to know what it was. Some other skilful questions brought out the fact that when the sailor came into the cabin the captain was sitting on the other side of a table with the paper before him and the sailor sat down at the side of the table facing the captain, so that the paper was between them; that the paper was not read to him, that the captain turned over the first leaf of the paper and signed his name at the end of it and told the sailor where to sign his name, which he did, and then left the cabin.

"My heart sank, for I saw that it was open to the other side to say that the document lay on the table upside down to the sailor, and that his statement that he read enough of the document to know it was a bottomry bond was false, because, of course, he could not read writing which was upside down, and, therefore, his whole evidence should be disbelieved.

"The lawyer opposed to me saw the point also, but instead of leaving the matter where it was he concluded to clinch it, and, taking the document, he laid it down on the table before the witness upside down and said to him, 'Let us see you read the paper now.'

"To my great surprise and relief the witness read the writing, upside down as it was, with nearly as much fluency as if it had been right side up.

"That ended the contest over the execution of the bond. This sailor's ability to read writing when it was upside down was a curious instance of the many curious things which sailors do to occupy their time during idle watches on long voyages."

To Nervous Women.

Avoid haste and hurry; these are the things that confuse the brain and make clear judgment impossible. The besetting temptation of the nervous woman is to hurry from one duty to another in breathless haste, attempting many tasks, yet achieving none of them with dignity or freedom. When such a temptation arises, call a halt. Remain quiet for a few minutes; summon back your self-possession, and refuse to do in one hour work that should be spread over two. Habituate yourself to the control of the emotions. Nothing makes such havoc of the nervous system, nothing disorganizes the inner life like anger, fear, worry. These forces must be quelled if the soul is to maintain its supremacy and nervous peace is to be enjoyed; and this is done, not, indeed, by a fiat of the will, but by substituting for these destructive emotions such constructive ones as love, aspiration after some ideal, faith in God, and reverence for the divine order of life.—Dr. S. S. McComb, in Harper's Bazar.

Fills Up Panama Excavation.

Excavation of the Panama canal through the Culebra range of hills has set in motion a mass of 2,000,000 cubic yards of material, which is sliding into the excavation apparently on an inclined substratum of clay. The fact is said to illustrate one of the many advantages of the present high-level canal over one at sea level. The sea-level cut would have been carried 80 feet deeper and the slides would have been, in all probability, enormously greater. The material will have to be removed; but outside of the additional expense no ill effects are apprehended.

His Suggestion.

The Narrator—And from my tee shot the ball caught the dog, lifted him over a bush and landed him in a pond; and I've never been able to induce the dog to come on to the links with me since.

The Listener—Perhaps he objects to be seen out with Ananias.

After the Race.

The Hare—But of course you'll give me another chance?

The Tortoise—Oh, I suppose I must! But understand right now my end of the purse'll be 75 per cent. win or lose.—Puck.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

NURSE OF KING GEORGE NOW LIVES IN VERMONT



TO HAVE nursed a king is the claim to distinction of Mrs. Ann Roberts, who is living in the little village of Poultney, Vermont. Few persons in that part of the country knew of the fact that a foster mother of a king lived among them until Edward VII died and George V ascended the throne. Then it was noised about that it was at the breast of Mrs. Roberts, who was living with her brother, Richard W. Edmunds in Poultney, that George got his first food.

Right away Mrs. Roberts became a person of interest in all New England and many curious persons have called to see her. She had lived a retired life for years and did not relish the fact that she had been thrown into the limelight.

To interviewers, however, she explained how it was that the new king of England became her charge on the day of his birth on June 2, 1865. Regarding her experience she said:

"Soon after my departure from my own home, for I had left my own child to be nursed and cared for by an older sister, who, with servants, also managed the household, my baby was taken ill, but the fact was concealed from me. One of the royal doctors called to see her every morning at my home, but she passed away on the eighth day and I was told that my beautiful child was dead.

"I shall never forget that hour! The cruel news brought me instantly to my knees on the floor of the royal nursery, and it seemed to me that I would never again move from that position, for I felt that I had been transformed into a block of cold and inanimate marble on the instant. Yes, my little girl's death was a sad blow to me, but having accepted such grave duties, I realized that family troubles, should there be any, would never be suffered to come to my ears until it became quite imperative that they should.

"The loss of my own beautiful child had that effect on me regarding my little charge that I almost grew to believe that he was really and truly my own child. I was kept in this position for about 11 months, and when my services were no longer required King Edward, at that time prince of Wales, sent for me from the nursery and was pleased to tell me that I had not only won his own esteem and that of his beautiful princess, but was also esteemed and respected by all the royal household.

"This heavy gold brooch that I am now wearing was then presented to me by Princess Alexandra herself, and she then told me that I was privileged at all times to refer to the little prince as 'my boy.'"

KNAPP HAS BIG TASK TO ENFORCE RAIL LAW



MARTIN A. KNAPP, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, faces a task that would stagger many men, although he is small of stature his friends say he will go at the work like a giant and carry out the policy of the president and the

aims of congress.

It is the new railroad law that gives Mr. Knapp and his associates on the commission much concern these days. As chairman Mr. Knapp naturally will be in the thickest of the fray. While the railroads are not expected to give battle they are always fighting for their rights and have brainy men looking out for their interests. On the other hand, are the shippers. Here's where the complaints come from and the most trouble develops.

Mr. Knapp went to the summer White House at Beverly, Mass., a few days ago and had a conference with President Taft concerning the new law.

President Taft went exhaustively into the provisions of the new law with the chairman and later earnestly pointed out that there need be no apprehension that the commission will run amuck or that the new law will be used to club indiscriminately all railroads that propose an advance in rates.

The law, the president pointed out, was not passed for the purpose of lowering rates, or even of holding all rates where they are at the time of the passage of the law, but rather for the purpose of equalizing rates and keeping them so far as possible in tune with business conditions at all times.

Mr. Knapp, whose duty it will be to guide the commission in its work of carrying out the Taft plan, is a native of New York. He was born at Spaford, November 6, 1843. He was first appointed a member of the Interstate

Commerce commission in 1891 by President Harrison; reappointed by President Cleveland in 1897, and again selected for the position by President Roosevelt in 1902. He was a lawyer of note before entering the government service and is regarded as one of the most genial of public officials in Washington.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE MUST GO TO PRISON



WILLIAM W. PITTMAN, an American soldier of fortune, faces a term of at least ten years in the government penitentiary at Managua, Nicaragua. Uncle Sam has been looking carefully into Pittman's case, but it is unlikely that he will interfere

in any way with the enforcement of the penalty to be inflicted upon Pittman unless the Nicaraguans should decide to put him to death as they did Froce and Cannon recently.

In the pen pictures of these adventurers drawn by novelists like Richard Harding Davis is presented a life that nearly every American boy who has the real red blood would like to lead. To be a soldier of fortune would be about the height of the ambition of seven out of ten youths from 12 to 20 years of age.

Think of joining a filibuster expedition and starting out to overthrow a government. Sounds nice doesn't it? But the experiences of three American youths in Central America recently have been anything but pleasant.

Pittman has been found guilty of conspiracy against the government of Nicaragua by a court martial. He was captured by the Madriz army recently and was charged with laying mines for the revolutionists. Pittman has led a life of adventures since boyhood. When 15 years old he left his home in Massachusetts and has returned home but for brief periods of time. He served six months in the Boer war in Africa, herded sheep in Australia, spent some time in Mexico and was a member of the crew of the United States transport McPherson when that ship was wrecked off Matanzas, Cuba.

CINCINNATI WOMAN IN FIGHT AGAINST KISSING



MRS. I. RECHLIN of Cincinnati, national president of the world's health organization, says she will keep on struggling until she obtains an abatement of that awful menace—kissing. In every part of the world, says Mrs. Rechlin, there are deaths

every day which can be cited as coming from kisses, and kissing has come to be not a mere popular salute, but a terrible evil that must be stamped out.

Furthermore, she says her efforts have led hosts to forego osculatory pleasures. "People should remember that kissing is merely the habit of centuries. There was a time when all the world kissed everybody they met," said Mrs. Rechlin. "There was a time when kissing was quite the thing, but that day has passed. I think that kissing should be done away with entirely."

"It is essential to the welfare of the people of this nation to have the anti-kiss pledges worn by every school girl and school boy in this country before very long."

A special campaign for each month has been mapped out by the Anti-Kissing league.

Mrs. Rechlin said many prospective June brides had joined the organization. On their wedding day, these brides wore the club badge in full view.

The custom of kissing a bride on her wedding day is most dangerous," said Mrs. Rechlin severely.

"Er—do you mean a bridegroom should not—er—salute his bride?" asked her visitor.

"I mean that the relatives and wedding guests should not kiss the bride and subject her to risk of getting consumption," returned the foe of osculation.

In August fathers and mothers will be urged not to kiss their babies.

In September teachers will implore their pupils to abjure kissing.

October, the less kissing the less hazardous the work of street cleaners and laundresses; so the organization will seek members on the highways and in the laundries.

In November women belonging to church clubs, card clubs and literary clubs will be asked to join and to wear their badges at club meetings.

"And in December, with its Christmas weddings, we shall turn our attention to lovers," said the president.

"My life for just one kiss," sounds thrilling in romance and poetry. But disillusion is found in the hospitals, whence lovers follow each other to the grave in a few short months."

'WHAT NEVER? WELL, HARDLY EVER!'



Lovelorn—Oh, Myrtilla, you don't really and truly mean that you'll never, never see me or speak to me again?

Myrtilla—Yes, sir, I do, and when you call tomorrow evening I'll tell you why.

PERCY KNEW



Algy—The beauty of this play, Percy, is—

Percy—Oh, that second one from the end there, I'll bet.

THE REASON



Spick—The doctor has given him up. What's the matter with him?

Span—Impecuniosity I guess.

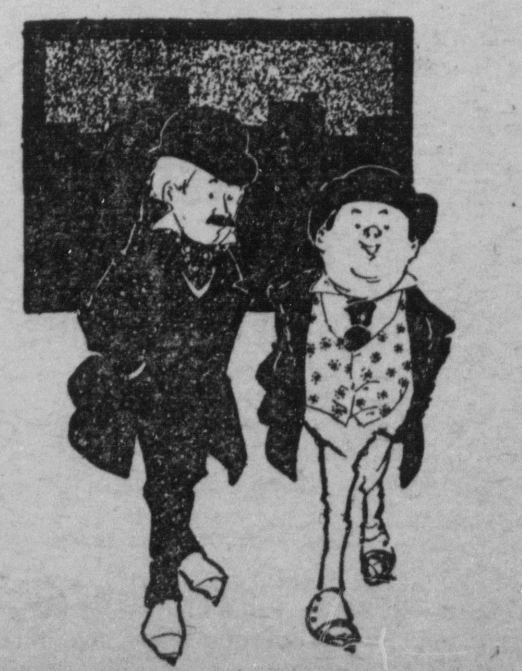
EVIDENTLY SOMETHING ELSE



Bleeker—I hear he died of appendicitis.

Boxter—Oh, it couldn't have been that; why, that was what they operated on him for.

WHY, OF COURSE



Knicker—How do you figure out that the St. Louis exposition was better than the Paris exposition?

Bocker—It didn't cost so much to get there.

SPONGE FISHING



AN OLD FISHERMAN

IN THAT eager search for the secret of life—never more zealously prosecuted than in our day, and never with more startling and baffling results—the lowest forms of living organizations take on a new interest as apparently leading us nearer and nearer to the narrow portal in that thin partition which separates the things that live from all others. The claims which have been made that science has been able to compel inert substances to pass through this portal and to live are yet to be verified. In the capacious and sheltered bosom of the deep sea is found the home of very many of these mysteries, and may perhaps be found their solution and the beginning of living. Meanwhile, without inquiring too closely into their genesis, practical man has laid violent hands on many of these humbler brethren and made them subject to his daily needs and luxuries. Chief among these are the sponges, "perhaps the very lowest of the Protozoa." The long controversy as to whether they were animal or vegetable has been terminated by assigning them to the higher rank; but they betray a surprising number of points of resemblance with the plants, both in life and death.

To begin with, they effect reproduction of their kind by gemmation, or budding, and by true ova or eggs. The United States government has recently published a learned little pamphlet by a North Carolina professor on the feasibility of "raising sponges from the eggs." It seems that the two sexes are found combined in one individual. The eggs, in great number, are discharged through the large apertures, called oscula, on the surface of the sponge, and swim off into the big world as larvae, propelling themselves by the slender hair-like processes of protoplasm or cilia, with which their solid, oval little bodies are covered. In size they frequently attain the length of a millimeter, one-twenty-fifth of an inch. When bred in the laboratory this wandering existence lasts only a day or two; the infant navigator soon anchors himself to some firm basis, loses his cilia and his oval form and flattens down into a minute incrustation on the rock or other base, spreading out into an irregular shape. This becomes a true sponge in fundamental structure, but without reproductive organs, and the length of time required to reach the adult stage is not yet known.

If a living sponge is cut with a knife and the severed portions placed together, even in a new position, they speedily reunite; but if the portions are of different species, no such union, it is said, ever takes place. If the individual sponges are brought together they also coalesce into one, than which nothing more confusing in the case of an animal can be conceived. On the other hand, the strong ammoniacal odor of the dying sponges on the decks of the fishing vessels would serve to convince beyond doubt the least sensitive nostrils that this was indeed animal life.

In the Levant fisheries, on the coasts of Canada, Barbary and Syria, the depth of the water necessitates diving; the diver maintaining his connection with the boat by a cord attached to a flat, triangular piece of stone which he takes down with him. These eastern sponges are much superior in quality to those from the West Indies and the coast of Florida. The Greek fisheries of the Morea use a flat five or six pronged instrument, and generally injured their sponges by tearing, it is said.

The American Sponges are classified as follows by the spongers and buyers: Sheepwool, yellow, grass, velvet or boat, and glove, with a few other unimportant varieties. The average value per pound in 1900 was \$2.67 for sheepwool, 59 cents for yellow, 23 cents for grass and 37 cents for all others. The total yield of the sponge fishery for this year was 418,125 pounds, with a total value of \$567,685. This yield is not sufficient to meet the demand, and large quantities are imported every year, the greater part coming from the Bahama Islands, Cuba, Haiti, Greece, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. During 1900 there was

an exportation of 71,642 pounds of domestic sponges, valued at \$32,199, mostly of grass sponges, for which there is very little demand in this country. It is probable that the progress of science and the enormous increase in all kinds of sanitary and antiseptic precautions will largely diminish the use of sponges, as has been already the case for hospitals, toilet purposes, etc. When received by the buyers the sponges are still far removed from a condition in which they can be placed on the general market. It is necessary to clean them thoroughly, so that no foreign substances remain in them, and to trim off the rough edges to give a symmetrical appearance. This work is carried on in the large warehouses which the buyers maintain at convenient places along the coast. Unfortunately, other processes are also employed, such as loading, to increase the weight, rock salt, glucose, molasses, lead, gravel, sand and stone being all used, according to the government's official report. These substances are mixed with water in water-tight bins and the sponges immersed in them until they are thoroughly soaked. They are then run through a ordinary clothes-wringer or laid on an inclined rack and allowed to drain into the bins. The more conscientious buyers are obliged to resort to these measures in order to compete with their less scrupulous business rivals. The bleaching is done at the large wholesale houses or by the jobbers in the trade, and as lime and acids are used, this process weakens the fiber and shortens the usefulness of the sponge. A perfectly harmless method of bleaching employed by the spongers gives a white or golden tone for specimens or presentation sponges. This consists merely of washing them in soapy water, and, after covering them with soap-suds, hanging them on the masts of the boats or on poles on the shore. The action of sunlight and of the nightly dews completes the work. For transportation the sponges are baled in burlap, each kind by itself, the bales representing a net weight of sponge of from 15 to 50 pounds. For compressing them, sponge presses, very like those used for cotton, are employed.

Notwithstanding all these transformations, the usual sponge of daily use will give us a very fair idea of the structure of the original living animal. In general, the lower orifices may be taken to be the oscular or cloacal openings, through which the waste particles are the ova pass out, though there is in some species but one of these openings. The inhalant pores, which take the place of mouths, are much smaller, and through them is introduced the water, carrying with it both air and the organic particles for the support of life. Communication between these exterior openings is established in the interior of the mass by a system of ciliated passages or canals connected with minute chambers. This fibrous mass is supported by a species of skeleton or calcareous or silicious spicules, all sponges being divided by scientists into two orders, Calcispongiae and Silicispongiae, according to the nature of these skeletons.

Though the scientific investigation of these animals has been carried very far by careful investigators, there are still some important matters to be elucidated, as may be inferred from a passage in the latest edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica": "It is becoming increasingly apparent that the term mesoderm cannot be applied with propriety to the skeletogenous parenchyma of sponges, and that they can no more be characterized as 'Mesodermalia' than can the Alcyonarians."

ARTHUR HEWITT.

His Opportunity.

"You never saw a man more delighted than Flutterby is!"
"What's the cause?"
"He's going to get a public hearing for his poems at last."
"In print?"
"Not exactly. He's been sued for breach of promise and all his poems are to be read in open court."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NAB MANY CRANKS

GUARDS AT WHITE HOUSE ARE ALWAYS ALERT.

Prices of Tobacco Will Be Increased Because of New Internal Revenue Tax Which Falls on the Consumer.

Washington.—Not far from ten per cent of the 3,000 souls confined in St. Elizabeth's, the government hospital for insane at Anacosta, D. C., were committed to that institution because of an insane desire to see the president. All sorts and conditions of men, women and children—for some have been the merest boys—make their way to the White House, some of them to warn the president of impending danger to himself or the country, some to reveal to him the will of heaven, some to implore his aid or protection, many to offer him ground-floor business chances which ought to make him many times a millionaire.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, has two of his most trusted men stationed at the White House day and night to guard the president, and wherever the chief executive goes



John E. Wilkie.

these keen eyed detectives are always on the lookout. Their work is to prevent annoyance to the president as well as to guard him from danger. Several Washington policemen are also on duty at the White House and it is hard for a person who has a scheme to unfold to the president to reach even the outer offices of the executive's headquarters.

If Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, is not richer than Rockefeller and the Rothschilds rolled into one, it is entirely his own fault, or, perhaps, that of the guards who stood between him and the fortune about to be offered him by an inventor from Colorado, who dropped in one day for the sole purpose of letting the president in on the ground floor of a corporation which he was forming for the purpose of exploiting a patent to utilize gravity.

Gravity, not steam or electricity, was the coming power. It was to run the world—railways, mills, foundries, all the great industries were to be revolutionized by it. Of course, he wanted the president to help him in such trifling matters as the forming of his corporation and the securing of his patents. Particularly he was to compel the commissioner of patents to issue to him the necessary patents on his invention.

Yet another, a New Yorker, had a novel scheme to frustrate the ice trust, in which he wanted the president's help. He wanted the president to make congress appropriate enough money to cut the ice from around the pole, and to bring it to the United States on war vessels, for distribution in the various cities where the ice trust was operating. This, he thought, would lower the price of ice during the summer, when prohibitive prices were charged.

That man was regarded as decidedly in the category of "harmless" cranks. It would not have occurred to any one that the president would have been in any serious danger if his visitor had succeeded in forcing his way into his official presence. But after being taken to St. Elizabeth's he developed the most violent form of mania, and died within 36 hours, exhausted by his paroxysms.

Indeed, the question of dealing with these people is always a difficult one. For no man on earth can tell just when a crank is harmless. Just when an unbalanced mind will forsake the grotesque for the homicidal is a thing that even the expert alienist would hate to have to decide in advance. What seems at one moment a humorous situation, to be dealt with in a spirit of gentle cajolery, may in a moment become serious even to the verge of tragedy. The flimsiest excuse will, in nine cases out of ten, suffice to turn these would-be guests of the president from their purpose, but there are cases which in the twinkling of an eye develop from insane obstinacy into insane fury.

Take, for instance, the case of a Swede, regarded by the authorities as about the most dangerous that ever came under their notice. He came to Washington in the spring of 1904, journeying most of the way from his home in Minneapolis in a freight car. He made his way to the White House and demanded an audience with the president, that he might lay before him certain facts of an alleged persecution.

He was led through the basement of the White House to the guard room at

the east end, to wait, presumably, for the president. A cab was called from a nearby stand, and the man persuaded to enter it. The driver had his orders to drive to the first precinct police station about half a mile away. Just as the cab started the Swede drew a heavy revolver and fired point-blank at the officer who had him in charge. Fortunately his aim was as bad as his intention. The wound he inflicted was, of itself, slight. But subsequent developments led the doctors to believe that it was coated with poison, and that had this particular crank gained access to the president, Mr. Roosevelt might have shared the fate of his predecessor.

An elderly woman once called at the White House to ask the president to drain the sea off Old Point Comfort for her. She told those who questioned her that she was of a prominent Virginia family and had lost large sums of money through ill-advised land speculation. She was, however, entitled to a share in an estate amounting to \$600,000, but conspirators were keeping the money from her. She had learned through a medium that it was buried in the sea off Old Point. And as the president owned the sea, would he kindly remove it while she secured her fortune?

Of course the overwrought suffragist has not been lacking in the White House collection of cranks. It includes several choice specimens of her. Two of them, one from New England and one from Pennsylvania, have made demands that the chief executive surrender his job to them. Both of these were accompanied by young sons, and expected when they had got things running properly that their children and their children's children would succeed them in the position.

The Pennsylvanian had her cabinet all selected, and was particularly virulent in her objection to Admiral Dewey. She was going to remove him first thing for she felt sure that with a woman in his place there would be no need of any Hague conference to keep the United States at least from war.

PRICES OF TOBACCO GOING UP.

The new internal revenue tax on smoking and chewing tobacco went into effect at midnight, June 30, the tax being increased from six to eight cents per pound. Cigars, with the exception of the small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, are not subject to the increased tax. The tax on the small cigars is increased from 54 to 75 cents per thousand.

The tax on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand in packages containing 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50 and 100 little cigarettes will be increased from 54 cents to 75 cents per 1,000. The tax on large cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, will be increased from 54 cents and 1.08 to one rate of \$1.25 per 1,000. Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000 must pay a tax of \$3.60 instead of \$3.

At the same time the statutory sizes of the packages of smoking tobacco are changed. A quarter of an ounce becomes the unit of weight for these packages and each package must contain a multiple of this unit.

These changes, say dealers here, are going to affect the smokers through-



Internal Revenue Commissioner

out the country. The smokers are going to pay more for their tobacco, and so are the chewers.

The prices of cigarettes are going up, in many they have already gone up in anticipation of the coming increase in the tax. The American Tobacco company and a number of the independents have already raised their prices. The American company took these steps more than a month ago. Packages of cigarettes which formerly sold for two for a quarter will now sell for 15 cents straight, it is said. The increase in the price of cigarettes a thousand ranges from 10 to 25 cents.

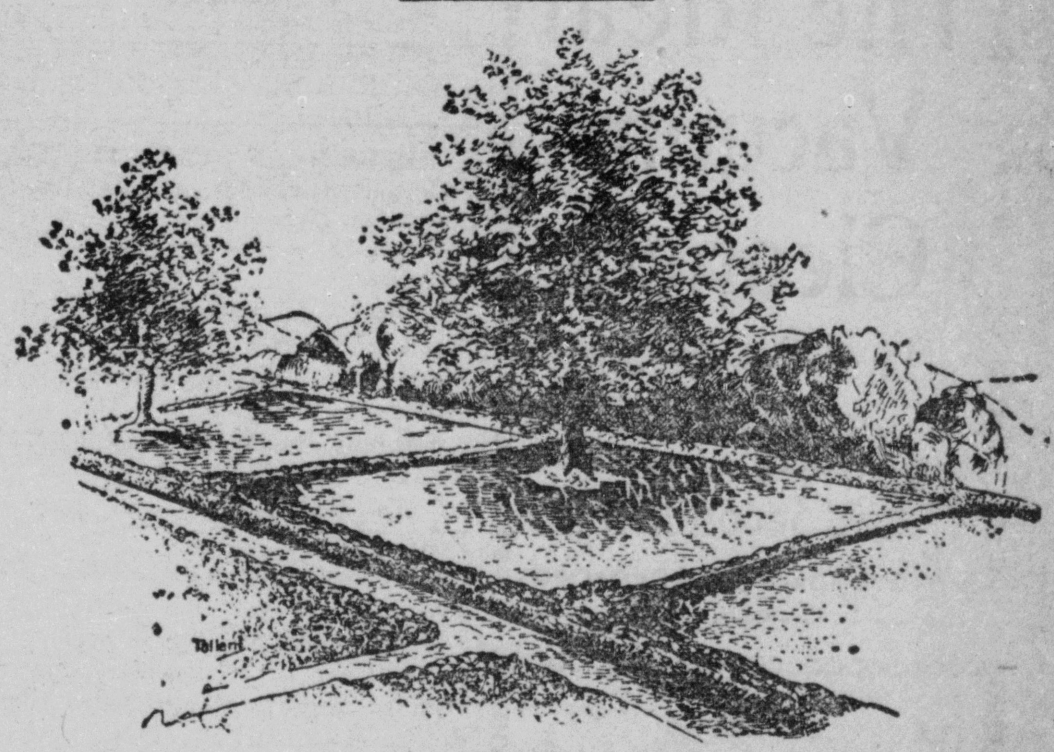
But the cigarette smokers are not the only consumers who will be affected by any manner of means. The wholesale price of plug and smoking tobacco will be increased two cents a pound; also the consumers of smoking tobacco will be compelled to pay the same price for packages of tobacco weighing one and a half ounces as they have paid in the past for packages of tobacco weighing one and two-thirds ounces.

The burden of the increased tax will fall, it is said almost entirely upon the consumer.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell said it was impossible for him to say how much the increased tax on tobacco would affect the consumer, if at all. It all depended, he said, upon the action taken by the manufacturers. He was inclined to believe that actual increase to the consumer in the price of his tobacco would be very small.

ECONOMICAL FORMS OF IRRIGATING DRY ORCHARDS

Agricultural Wealth of Western Arid Regions Discovered by Poor Men Who Were Compelled to Make Lands Productive.



Basin Method of Irrigating.

(By SAMUEL FORTIER.)

The agricultural wealth of that vast region lying west of the Missouri river was first made known by men who were poor in worldly goods, but rich in those physical and mental endowments which go to make up the best type of citizenship. Their poverty, unfortunately compelled them to make use of the cheapest methods in rendering the arid lands productive. Water was led from the nearest stream in a plow furrow and the irrigator in wet feet tried to spread it over the field by use of a shovel. The small and cheap equipment, consisting of a walking plow and shovel, has given place to a large number of implements, and the simple, laborious manner of applying water has been broadened out into more than a half dozen standard methods, yet in studying the latest improvements it is evident that many of them are mere makeshifts and that much remains to be done before the water of western streams is efficiently and economically applied to arid lands.

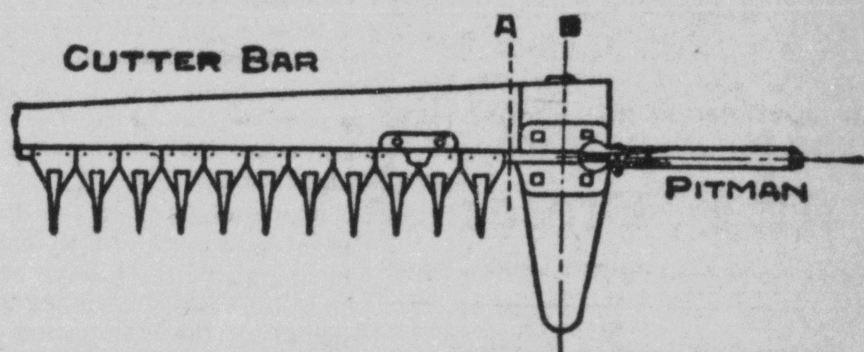
One of the popular forms of irrigating orchard trees in the arid regions is called the basin method, which is

in all essential features very much like the check method of irrigating a field of alfalfa. Orchards are prepared for irrigation by the basin method by forming ridges of the loose earth midway between the rows of trees in both directions. These ridges are made with ordinary walking plows by throwing up two furrows or else by a ridger. When the top soil is light and free from weeds only the ridger is required, but in more compact soils and on soils covered with weeds the surface should first be disked. This method is well adapted to the warmer portions of California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, where the winter irrigation of orchards is becoming fixed practice. Water is then abundant and large quantities can be applied when the land is thus formed into small compartments.

Begin With Few Birds.

A beginner in the poultry business will find it more profitable to begin with a few good birds. He can then increase his fowls as he learns more about the care and management of fowls.

POINTS ABOUT CUTTER BAR



The cutter-bar sometimes gets out of line with the pitman, causing the machine to run hard. This may also result in breaking the sickle near the sickle-head at A as shown in the drawing. By the proper adjustment upon the line B, where the cutter-bar hinges, this bar may be brought into line with the pitman, and it should never be worked when out of true, writes A. P. Johnson in Farm, Stock and Home. The proper lineup is shown in the drawing.

If the guards become bent up or down the sickle cannot work smoothly upon the wearing surface of the guards, and the sections do not lie down upon the ledger plates. The guards, which are made of soft iron, should be hammered back into position. To do this best, use an ordinary hammer and raise the bar to road position, tapping lightly upon the point of the guard.

Sometimes the ledger plates become worn, and need replacinf and often the clips above the sickle bind it more or less. This pressure may be removed by a leather washer or bushing.

Examine the bar to see that it is not bent. Often a slight bend in the bar is responsible for broken sickles and heavy draft without them being thought of. The blacksmith can straighten it for you, but the writer's experience with such work has not been wholly satisfactory. Unless the work has been carefully done the temper will be drawn from portions of the bar, and it will soon again get out of alignment. On the whole the cheaper way is to order a new bar.

The divider should be so adjusted that it will not catch on the ground when turning the corners or when backing to clear the bar of some obstruction; and the main-spring stiff enough so that it will help the foot to lift the bar, but not stiff enough to make it jump when running.

System in Strawberries.

Set a good solid stake, at the end of every row of strawberries, giving in plain letters the name of the kind in the row. But do not have the stakes so high that they will be knocked over by the whiffle-tree when you are cultivating.

TYPE BREEDING OF HORSES

Animals in Few Generations Become So Much Alike That Carloads Would Average About Same.

(By J. F. PAYNE, Colorado Agricultural College.)

During my 14 years' residence in eastern Colorado I have seen many horse ranches, and have usually found several types of stallions running on the same range or in the same pasture.

One ranchman of my acquaintance has Black Percheron, Coach and Clydesdale stallions. These stallions were all good of their kind, but they were used indiscriminately. The result was that after eight years of such breeding it was impossible to find a team of perfectly matched horses among a herd of 250 horses. Had matched stallions of either of the breeds been used, many matched teams could have been found, and the profits could have been materially increased.

Breeders of range cattle have found that they can sell their young steers with greater ease and profit if they have been bred to a type. Thus the XII. cattle were once so

uniform that one could cut 50 out of a trail herd and they would be practically like any other 50 in the herd. Those cattle were bred to a type so long that buyers could know what they were getting.

It should be the same with horses bred at old established horse ranches. If bred to a type for a few generations the horses would be so much alike that carloads would average about the same and matched teams would be common.

Scours in Calves.

Scours is a disease caused by indigestion and generally comes from feeding too much dry feed without change. Put the calf on a grain ration and feed a bran mash every day for a week. Turnips and other roots are also good in cases of this kind. For cattle a small dose of castor oil about two ounces, combined with an ounce of laudanum given in a little linseed gruel is a good remedy.

Ducks Free From Disease.

Ducks never have cholera, roup or gapes. They lay more eggs which hatch better than hen's eggs. And they can be made to attain a weight of five pounds in ten weeks. But to secure the most profitable results one of the better breeds should be kept.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1910

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

United States Senator—Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis.
Secretary of State—Otis E. Guiley, Danville.

Auditor of State—John E. Reed, Muncie.
Treasurer of State—Jonce Monahan, Orleans.

Attorney General—Finley P. Mount, Crawfordsville.
State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley, Terre Haute.

State Statistician—J. L. Peetz, Kokomo.
Judge Supreme Court, Second District—Oscar H. Montgomery, Seymour.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District—Robert M. Miller, Franklin.
Judge: Appellate Court, First District—Cassius C. Hadley, Danville; Ward H. Watson, Charlestown.

Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District—Daniel W. Comstock, Richmond; Joseph M. Rabb, Williamsport; Harry B. Tuthill, Michigan City.

Dynamiters Still at Work.
Columbus, O., Aug. 31.—A Mt. Vernon avenue car was dynamited at Sandusky and Broad streets at 7:30 last night. Severe injuries were sustained by a woman passenger and by a pedestrian on the sidewalk. The crew of the car escaped without hurts.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.
Newport, N. H., Aug. 31.—An earth shock caused considerable excitement in this section of New Hampshire, but did no damage. In this town residents felt a distinct trembling of the earth and dishes rattled on the shelves of houses.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

It has been decided that Mr. Roosevelt's name shall be presented to the coming New York state convention as a candidate for temporary chairman.

Samuel J. Hirsch of the firm of Hirsch & Wickwire, clothing makers, Chicago, committed suicide in his room at the Knickerbocker hotel, New York, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Miss Ethel May Davis, a Chicago young woman returning from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., says she was robbed of \$3,340 worth of jewelry and money while the ship was on the high seas.

The members of the Princeton Alumni association in New Jersey, numbering about 1,400, have been appealed to to lend their influence toward bringing about the nomination of President Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic candidate for governor of that state.

Frank Couden, cashier in the office of the United States surveyor of customs in Cincinnati, has been indefinitely suspended for taking a vacation without permission. Couden's vacation consisted in a trip to the Republican state convention at Columbus.

Saved From Awful Peril.
"I never felt so near my grave," writes Lewis Chamlin, of Manchester, Ohio, R. R. No. 3, "as when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 115 pounds in spite of many remedies and the best doctors. And that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me. Now I weigh 160 pounds and can work hard. It also cured my four children of croup. Infallible for Coughs and Colds, it's the most certain remedy for La Grippe, Asthma, desperate lung trouble and all bronchial affections, 50c and \$1.00. A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

THE NATIONAL GAME
Here Are the Current Scores in the Three Big Leagues.

The National League.
At Cincinnati—R.H.E.
Boston... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 9 1
Cincinnati... 0 2 0 0 0 0 4—6 10 1
Frock and Raridan; Gasper and Clarke.

Second Game—R.H.E.
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 6 1
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 5 0
Brown and Raridan; Suggs and Clarke.

At Chicago—R.H.E.
Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 2
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 6 0
Stack and Jacklitsch; Brown and Kling.

At St. Louis—R.H.E.
Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3 10 0
St. Louis... 0 1 6 1 1 1 0 4—14 18 2
Barger, Dessau and Erwin; Lush, Phelps and Bresnahan.

At Pittsburgh—R.H.E.
New York... 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—5 10 0
Pittsburgh... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 12 2
Mathewson and Meyers; Adams and Gibson.

The American League.
At New York—R.H.E.
Cleveland... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 4
New York... 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—4 8 0
Young and Adams; Ford and Sweetney.

Second Game—R.H.E.
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 6 0
New York... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Kaler and Land; Hughes and Criger.

At Washington—R.H.E.
St. Louis... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 10 0
Washington... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1
Peltz and Killifer; Groome, Otey and Ainsmith.

At Philadelphia—R.H.E.
Detroit... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 2
Philadelphia... 0 2 0 2 0 1 0—7 15 1
Summers, Works and Schmidt; Coombs and Lapp.

At Boston—R.H.E.
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 0
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4 9 0
Scott and Block; Collins and Kleiow.

The American Association.
At Louisville, 7; St. Paul, 1.
At Toledo, 4; Minneapolis, 5.
At Columbus, 8; Kansas City, 6.
At Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 3.

NORTH MICHIGAN

SEPT. 1

Over Pennsylvania—G. R. & I. Through Sleeping Car Route

Mackinac \$12
Petoskey or Northport \$11

Also low round trip fares to Traverse City, Harbor Springs and other Resorts

Return Limit, 30 Days
Get particulars at Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Offices

DR. G. W. FARVER,

Practice Limited to

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Room 2 Andrews-Schwenk Block, SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Office Hours: 8-12 a. m., 1-5, 7-8 p. m.

GLASSES FITTED.

UNCLE SAM TOOK A HAND IN THIS

Co-Operative United Exchange Put Under the Ban.

A "GET-RICH-QUICK" CONCERN

\$20,000,000 Corporation Doing Business in Chicago Was Regarded by the Federal Authorities as Being Too Much of a J. Rufus Wallingford Concern to Be Strictly Honest, and Arrest of Principals Was Ordered.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The "gas bag" of the Co-Operative United Exchange, a \$20,000,000 "get-rich-quick" corporation organized last April under the laws of Arizona, was punctured with the arrest of William H. Holcomb, vice president and general counsel, by United States postoffice inspectors.

Holcomb, who is regarded by the federal officers as the dupe for a coterie of the J. Rufus Wallingford type of high-finance swindlers, is charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Warrants for the arrest of the acknowledged principals have been issued and arrests are expected in various parts of the United States today. A half hour after the apprehension of Holcomb the main offices of the concern, Room 420, 189 Lasalle street, were raided and a wagon load of literature confiscated.

The alleged purpose of the concern was to investigate corporations, underwrite bond issues, to sell bond issues, and to act as a general financial information bureau. According to the postoffice officers its purpose was to sell its own \$20,000,000 worth of bonds, bonds in the California Sanitarium and Farm company, another alleged "wild cat" scheme, and to bond its own employees at \$5 a head in the Metropolitan Deposit and Trust company, another Arizona concern organized by the promoters of the \$20,000,000 parent company. The extent of the concern's activities are being held a secret by the officials. Several hundred state managers, local agents and representatives of the concern are said to be on the books. Each of them is declared to have been compelled to pay from \$55 to \$100 into the company's coffers. Two methods by which the corporation is said to have swindled its own employees are as follows:

Each employee who held a position lower than state manager was compelled to buy \$50 worth of stock in the company.

Each minor employee was compelled to be bonded for \$500 in the association concern, the Metropolitan Deposit and Trust company. For this bond they paid \$5 cash.

The federal officers charge that the contracts which the agents entered into contained so many "jokers" that it would be impossible for the employees to meet their requirements. As a result an endless chain of "fire and hire" would result in \$55 clean money going into the company's treasury with each employment.

THE NATIONAL GAME

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At Cincinnati—R.H.E.
Boston... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 9 1
Cincinnati... 0 2 0 0 0 0 4—6 10 1
Frock and Raridan; Gasper and Clarke.

Second Game—R.H.E.
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 6 1
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 5 0
Brown and Raridan; Suggs and Clarke.

At Chicago—R.H.E.
Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 2
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 6 0
Stack and Jacklitsch; Brown and Kling.

At St. Louis—R.H.E.
Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3 10 0
St. Louis... 0 1 6 1 1 1 0 4—14 18 2
Barger, Dessau and Erwin; Lush, Phelps and Bresnahan.

At Pittsburgh—R.H.E.
New York... 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—5 10 0
Pittsburgh... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 12 2
Mathewson and Meyers; Adams and Gibson.

The American League.
At New York—R.H.E.
Cleveland... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 4
New York... 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—4 8 0
Young and Adams; Ford and Sweetney.

Second Game—R.H.E.
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 6 0
New York... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Kaler and Land; Hughes and Criger.

At Washington—R.H.E.
St. Louis... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 10 0
Washington... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1
Peltz and Killifer; Groome, Otey and Ainsmith.

At Philadelphia—R.H.E.
Detroit... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 2
Philadelphia... 0 2 0 2 0 1 0—7 15 1
Summers, Works and Schmidt; Coombs and Lapp.

At Boston—R.H.E.
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 0
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4 9 0
Scott and Block; Collins and Kleiow.

The American Association.
At Louisville, 7; St. Paul, 1.
At Toledo, 4; Minneapolis, 5.
At Columbus, 8; Kansas City, 6.
At Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 3.

EMIL SEIDEL

The First Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis.



MILWAUKEE STIRRED BY SEIDEL'S ACTION

Socialist Mayor Declines to Do Honor to Roosevelt.

Milwaukee, Aug. 31.—Mayor Seidel's refusal to serve on the reception committee for Colonel Roosevelt when the former president is to be the guest of the City Press club in Milwaukee, Sept. 7, has caused much criticism. It is urged the mayor should not have allowed his personal likes and dislikes to dictate his actions on an occasion when one of the world's greatest men is visiting Milwaukee, particularly when the colonel's coming is divested of any political meaning.

"The stand taken by Mayor Seidel was ill advised," said Wallace M. Bell, president of the chamber of commerce. "It shows a more narrow disposition on the part of the mayor than I had given him credit for. This seems to be the general opinion on 'change.' Everyone to whom I have talked says that the mayor's attitude is ill advised."

A BAD MARKSMAN

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 31.—C. P. Welsh, discharged special agent of the Great Northern Railway company, entered the office of Chief Special Agent A. G. Ray and fired five shots at the latter, and missed him each time. Ray pulled his gun and shot Welsh dead. Welsh had been discharged by Ray about two months ago for shooting a man at Duluth.

Lewis Barret, one of the wealthiest and best-known men in Louisville, is dead as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 97c; No. 2 red, 97½c. Corn—No. 2, 59c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 30½c. Hay—Baled, \$16.00 @ 17.50; timothy, \$15.50 @ 17.50; mixed, \$13.50 @ 15.50. Cattle—\$4.00 @ 8.25. Hogs—\$7.50 @ 9.50. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 6.50. Receipts—4,000 hogs; 1,100 cattle; 600 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.02. Corn—No. 2, 62c. Oats—No. 2, 33c. Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$7.50 @ 9.30. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 4.00. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 6.75.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.01½. Corn—No. 2, 60½c. Oats—No. 2, 31c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 8.40; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 @ 6.20. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 9.25. Sheep—\$3.25 @ 4.65. Lambs—\$5.25 @ 7.00.

At St. Louis.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.02. Corn—No. 2, 60c. Oats—No. 2, 31c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.75 @ 8.25. Hogs—\$6.75 @ 9.45. Sheep—\$3.75 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 6.55.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$4.25 @ 7.50. Hogs—\$6.00 @ 9.95. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 4.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 7.15.

Wheat at Toledo.
Sept., \$1.02½; Dec., \$1.06½; cash, \$1.02.

OSTEOPATHY

Removes the Cause and Aids Nature to Health

All curable diseases are treated successfully by the SPAUNHURST-SPANGLER OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, whose proven ability in aiding Nature to restore deep-seated cases to health, is evidenced by eleven years of successful practice, fifth floor, State Life Building, Indianapolis, and is being demonstrated on the severest types of chronic diseases, at their offices, OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SEYMOUR. Phone 557.

It is not a cure-all, but a boon to chronic sufferers who have despaired of being cured by other methods.

This is a personal message to you, sick friend. There are many ways of dallying with disease. Those who put off treatment are dallying. Time, tide and health wait for no man. If you feel inclined to begin treatment, you will, after reasonable time, regard it the best investment of your life, as others have experienced.

It is the duty of sick people to investigate. EXAMINATION FREE.

No Wonder They All Want The Piano

It is an instrument anyone would be proud to own. You can get it if your friends will help. Ask them and commence collecting certificates today. Examine the piano at our store and enter your name in the contest. Use nominating coupon to register your name.

Fill Out, Cut Out and Mail or Bring to Our Store.

NOMINATION COUPON

THE IDEAL DRY GOODS STORE

I Wish to Nominate as a Candidate in Your Piano Contest

I Understand This is Merely a Nomination, Not a Vote, and Does Not Obligate Me in Any Way.

Name

Date

Address

THE IDEAL

Republican Convention.

The Republican county convention will be held at Brownstown on Monday, September 19, 1910, and will be called to order at 11 a. m. The delegates to the county convention will be chosen by the Republicans of the several townships on Saturday, September 17. Each township will be entitled to one delegate and one alternate for every twenty-five votes cast for William Howard Taft in 1908. The Republicans of each township are called to meet in mass convention at time and place designated below to select their delegates.

Brownstown township—Place of meeting, Brownstown; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 10; alternates, 10.

Carr Township—Place of meeting, Medora; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 8; alternates, 8.

Driftwood Township—Place of meeting, Vallonia; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 6; alternates, 6.

Grassy Fork Township—Place of meeting, Tampico; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 5; alternates, 5.

Hamilton Township—Place of meeting, Cortland; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 6; alternates, 6.

Jackson Township—Place of meeting, Seymour; time, 7:30 p. m.; delegates, 35; alternates, 35.

Owen Township—Place of meeting, Clearspring; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 6; alternates, 6.

Redding Township—Place of meeting, Walnut Grove; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 6; alternates, 6.

Salt Creek Township—Place of meeting, Freetown; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 7; alternates, 7.

Vernon Township—Place of meeting, Crothersville; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 8; alternates, 8.

Washington Township—Place of meeting, Dudleytown; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 4; alternates, 4.

Total numbers of delegates to be chosen, 101; alternates, 101.

The Republicans are all urged to attend both the township convention on Saturday, September 17, and the county convention on Monday, September 19. A good speaker, probably one of the candidates on the state ticket, will address the county convention.

W. P. MASTERS,
NOBLE T. MOORE, Co. Chrmn.
Secy.

President Helps Orphans.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of the Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this Institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates all vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up pale, thin, weak children or rundown people in has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c. at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Seymour, Indiana and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to dead letter office.

Men
Mr. J. Walter Green
Mr. D. B. Guthrie
Mr. Dan Keller
A. C. Lanless
Supt. O. O. White
Ladies
Mrs. Nick Huggins.
August 29, 1910.
EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

DRIVES OUT BLOOD HUMORS

When we see persons with soft, smooth skins we know at once that their blood is pure and healthy, that the cuticle is being sufficiently and properly nourished by the circulation. But when the blood becomes infected with any unhealthy humor the effect is shown by eruptions, boils, pimples, or some more definitely marked skin disease such as Eczema, Acne, Tetter, etc. Humors get into the blood usually, because of a sluggish condition of those members whose duty it is to collect and carry off the waste and refuse matter of the system. This unhealthy matter, left in the system, sours and ferments and is soon absorbed into the circulation, filling the blood with an irritating humor. Remove these humors and the skin disease can not exist, because its very cause is then destroyed. S. S. S. cures all humors of the blood because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. It cleanses the blood of every particle of unhealthy matter, enriches the circulation and causes it to supply healthful nourishment to all skin tissues. Then the skin becomes soft and clear. Local applications can not cure, they can only soothe by temporarily reducing the inflammation, but the cause remains in the circulation and the eruption will be no nearer well when the external treatment is left off. The humors must be removed and nothing equals S. S. S. for this purpose. Pure blood makes healthy skins and S. S. S. makes pure blood. Book on Skin Diseases free to all who write and request it. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Rest Your Feet BY WEARING DR. REED'S Cushion Sole Shoes

Easiest Shoes on earth. Conforms perfectly to the bottom of the feet. Cures perspiring, burning feet, corns, callous spots and bunions. Every wearer a walking adv. for them. Let us show you. Price \$5.00.

THE HUB, Sole Agts. Seymour

POST CARDS AT T.R.CARTER'S

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Buhner's Animal Fertilizer is a natural plant food and does not burn your crops. It will build humus in your soil. Humus will hold moisture. Acid fertilizer will sour your land and drive the humus out of the soil and burn your crops.

HAIR DRESSING

Coronet Braids, Corona Pads, shampooing, massaging, manicuring, hot and cold water baths, with or without attendant. Also a big sale of hats now going on.

MRE. E. M. YOUNG.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh fish and good coffee. Coca-Cola, Ice Cream and Soda. Fruit and Candy of all kinds.

ICE AT
H. F. WHITE
PHONE NO. 1

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone 74.

NOTICE.

There will soon be an advance on all grades of coal—anthracite, Pittsburgh, in fact advance will be on all grades. As there was a 20 per cent. advance last April on coal, all wishing to buy leave their orders soon.

G. H. ANDERSON.

REYNOLDS' GROCERY.

Carson's Poultry Tonic and Pratt's Poultry Food for sale here. Staple and fancy groceries. Canned goods a specialty. Fruits and vegetables in season.

W. H. REYNOLDS.

T. M. JACKSON

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

Special attention given to fitting of glasses.

Dont coddle your brains!

Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen
The Quality Gift that everybody wants

J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER

SEYMOUR, INDIANA



PERSONAL.

W. P. Masters is on a trip through the East.

Will Hustedt was in Indianapolis this morning.

Henry Pollert was in the city this morning on business.

Mark Williams made a business trip to Brownstown this forenoon.

Guy Pfaffenberger, of Mooney, was here a short time Tuesday evening.

Mike Surface, of Reddington, was in the city this morning on business.

M. M. Empson, of Brownstown was here on a business trip Tuesday evening.

Rev. Edward Hackman is spending the week with his aunt in Indianapolis.

William F. Schowe, of Columbus, was in the city on business this evening.

Mrs. M. F. Bottorff was able to take dinner with her son, Kelsa Bottorff, today.

Miss Mabel Shields is the guest of Miss Maude Vawter in Cincinnati this week.

C. H. Wiethoff, of Columbus, was in Seymour this morning for a short time.

A. R. Hearne, of Columbus, was in Seymour this morning transacting business.

Frank Thompson, of Scipio, was a business caller in Seymour Tuesday evening.

E. E. Gudgel, of North Vernon, transacted business in this city this morning.

Mrs. Wasson Winkler, of Franklin, is visiting friends in Seymour for several days.

Birch Turner of Norman Station, called on friends in Seymour Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Taylor Wilson and son, of Lawrenceburg, are the guests of Mrs. W. B. Scoopmire.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stanfield and son, Orris, have returned from a trip to Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Anna Ritter and son, of Toledo, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Giger.

Mrs. Margaret Ernst returned Tuesday evening from a two weeks' visit in the western part of the county.

Mrs. Frank Short and son, Corwin, have returned to their home in Louisville after a visit here with relatives.

Mrs. Florence Wetzel, of North Vernon, is spending the day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Willey.

After a visit with her mother, Mrs. William A. Finley, at Brownstown, Miss B. Finley has returned to Chicago.

Mrs. J. M. Jackson returned to Cincinnati Tuesday evening, after a visit at Mrs. Ella Dieck's and Mrs. Rol Emery's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart are attending the Seventh Day Adventists' meeting which is in progress at Indianapolis.

Mrs. E. C. Bollinger and son, Elmer, went to Indianapolis this morning and will be the guests of relatives for several days.

W. H. Fleeharty left Tuesday for his home in Memphis, Tenn. His mother, Mrs. J. R. Fleeharty, accompanied him as far as Louisville.

Prof. H. C. Gast, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gast, at Lafayette, for several days, returned home Tuesday evening.

HER NOTION OF REVENGE

Jealous Girl Throws Carbolio Acid and Burns Ten Men.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 31.—Ten men were burned by carbolio acid when Miss Barabara Walton of Plymouth, near here, made an effort to destroy the features of Thomas Price, a handsome young mine worker, of whom she was jealous because he had transferred his affections to another girl. Price was on the cage at the Dodson mine, about to be lowered to his work, and nine other men were with him when Miss Walton, who had been hiding behind some timber, started forward with a large bottle of carbolio acid in her hand. She threw the contents at Price and he and the other men crowded in the center of the cage and kept in by the closed gates, could not escape. Price threw up his arm and partly shielded his face, but the acid burned his forehead and his lips and neck, as well as his arm. John Urganis, who was behind him, was struck in the eyes and his sight will probably be destroyed. John Walko, Michael Yakonis and Frank Smith were also severely burned on the head and hands and the five others escaped with slight burns. The girl got away, but was later captured and held for a hearing.

To Follow a Rule

Is in all things best when it comes to

Tailoring, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing

Deal with those who know their business Saves much time and money

D. DiMatteo

1 door east of Traction station. Phone 468

OPENING MAJESTIC THEATRE

Thursday, Sept. 1, 2 and 3

Manhattan Stock Co.

—AND—

HELEN FOREST RUSSELL

IN THE GREAT PLAY

"THE SLAVE GIRL"

PRICES: 10, 20 and 30 Cents

Secure Your Seats Early

The Manhattan Stock Company will open the Majestic Theatre on Thursday evening. They will offer as their opening play, W. H. Harder's latest success, "The Slave Girl." Helen Forest Russell will be seen in the title role supported by a company of fifteen well known players. Also a complete change of specialties daily.

SHERMAN AND WATSON TOURING IN MISSOURI

They Are Well Received in the Mining District.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 31.—Vice President Sherman was welcomed here by a throng that packed the depot platform. An auto tour of the Joplin zinc and lead district followed, Mr. Sherman visiting Webb City, Cartersville, Prosperity and Carthage. Mr. Sherman made his first political speech of the day at the big shaft of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting company's plant at Prosperity. He spoke to about 3,000 miners and top men, who cheered his references to the zinc tariff. "I am a partisan," he said, "because I think the principles of my party will give the greatest prosperity to my country. Perhaps some misguided or designing persons have told you that you have your tariff on zinc and you don't need to keep a Republican congress. Don't you believe it."

Sherman spoke at the theater in Joplin to a crowd that overflowed into the street. Prolonged cheers greeted him. He kept the great crowd together despite the heat. He defended the protective tariff and said that the people no not propose to turn over any revision of the tariff to its enemies.

He read extracts from the speeches of Senator Cummins of Iowa, stating that he also took this position. Sherman was followed by James E. Watson of Indiana, former whip of the house, who kept the crowd in continual applause by his happy thrusts and eloquence.

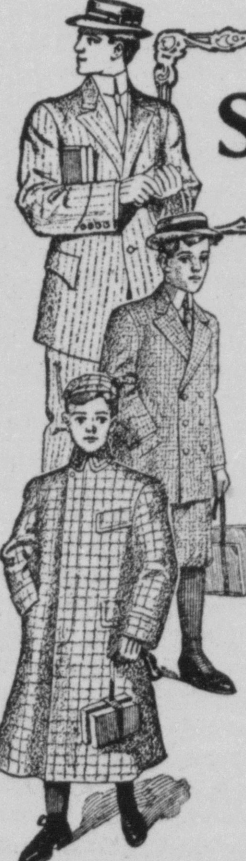
Party men here think that the tour of the Sherman party has done great good. The enthusiasm, attendance and interest shown were all up to the highest pitch.

Ambiguous.

She—Do you prefer an ugly woman with brains or a pretty woman without any?

He—Madam, I prefer present company to either.

(And she is still wondering exactly what he meant.)—London Tatler.



SCHOOL CLOTHES

These are the days when the question of the Boys' School Clothes for the Fall Term is uppermost in the minds of parents. We are offering our trade lines of Suits that MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT.

For Boys from 8 to 15 years our \$3.00 Suit is a great favorite, while our Suit at \$4.00 can't be equalled.

We have Suits at \$2.00, \$2.50 up to \$8.00.

A large line of Knee Pants, 39cts. to \$1.50.

Black Cat Stockings are the best stockings made.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL COMPANY

419 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

Mill Work a Specialty

DEALERS IN

Door and Window Frames, Doors and Windows, Building Material of all kinds, Red Cedar Fence Posts, Farm Gates, White Lead, Oil, and Mixed Paint. Best that is made.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

Two Packages of Cracker Jack

For 5 Cents

Mrs. McAllister

North Chestnut street.

AT THE EDGE OF THE WOOD

Lazy, hazy, dreamy Autumn is approaching—in fact, is already waiting at the edge of the wood. May it be as glorious as the summer just passing; may every reader of the REPUBLICAN rejoice and be glad at its coming. May they also not fail to use Nyal's Peroxide Cream to remove summer tan and all skin blemishes. Renders the skin soft and clear. Price, 25c.

COX PHARMACY CO.,
Phone 100.

A BARGAIN.
Five-room Cottage on East Third street, \$1,250.00.

FOR TRADE.

Small Farm, near Seymour, for city property. See E. C. BOLLINGER. Phones 186 and 5.

Fire and Accident Insurance

In the Prussian National Fire Insurance Co. and Federal Casualty Co.

J. E. PRESTON
Office Over Miller's Book Store, Seymour

WE HAVE PUT IN A STOCK OF FINE SHOES

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children at our old stand, 129 South Chestnut St.

P. COLABUONO,

The Shoemaker.
OUR MOTTO—LIVE AND LET LIVE.

SOLICITING YOUR BUSINESS.

Would like to list your city property if for sale or write your fire insurance.

C. J. ATKISSON

Seymour, Indiana.

WE HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO

Loan on Chattel Mortgages.

Money Loaned on Household Furniture, Also on Horses and Vehicles.

L. E. MOSELEY, Seymour.

Fire, Lightning, Tornado and Automobile

Insurance

Phone 244
G. L. HANCOCK, Agt.
SEYMOUR, IND.

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

ELMER E. DUNLAP,

ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

Most Sensitive

Men Are Thinner-Skinned Than Women

By LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

ARE MEN more sensitive than women? Let me answer that question by saying "Yes" and then "No."

On one point men are more sensitive and more reticent than women, and that is about their private affairs. A man does not tell his best friend (except on the stage) his most sacred feelings and his opinion of the woman he loves, nor does he try to pump his colleague about his personal business, his morals, or his conduct, whereas there is nothing a woman loves so much as discussing her own and her friends' love affairs. What he said and she answered forms the staple of department store conversation, of which one catches fragments as one waits for change, and a really pleasant afternoon can be spent by any woman over her tea table, with her friends' characters, lives and possessions spread out before her eager gaze. Here she is not sensitive. The man is, and loses a great deal of agreeable gossip in consequence.

The sensitiveness of woman takes a different form from that of man. The sensitive, delicate-minded schoolboy that Mr. Blathwayt speaks of is ashamed of his love for his mother, ashamed of any explosion of feeling, ashamed of his home and his sisters. He wants to be a man, and his manhood evinces itself in dragging his mother down by-lanes, hurrying her out of sight and evading her kisses in public when she visits him at school.

The schoolgirl, on the contrary, parades her parents, likes to hear her schoolmates remark on the fine stature of her father, on her mother's elegance or the grandeur of their carriage. It is the same feeling expressed differently.

A woman can never keep her own secrets—she must confide in some one, a husband, a confessor or sister. She is almost pathetic in her confessions; she does not deny her follies, her lovers, her weaknesses, her debts or her temptations. That is why she prefers a man as her confidant. He is such a good listener. But it shows the extreme faith of optimism of her nature that when she says to the recipient of her sorrows, "Of course, my dear, you will never repeat this," she really believes it.

The sensitiveness of woman displays itself in trifles—trifles which to the masculine mind, accustomed to more robust and brutal doings, seem too trivial for a thought. Yet the poets, the men who have been real lovers, the men who have been great in the union of strength with tenderness, recognize this. The perfect lover remembers trifles even when the quality of his love has waned.

Women are certainly deficient in the sense of humor which makes men so sensitive to ridicule, and that is to be deplored, for humor is the great sweetener of life, and they sometimes do mean, petty things, and are not so sensitive in points of honor as men. At least they attach less importance to them.



Proper Care of Young Children

By WELLS ANDREWS, M. D.

The period between the third and seventh years of life may be termed childhood. The first dentition (20 teeth) is accomplished, the second not yet commenced. The pulse falls from 115 a minute to 90 and the breathing to about 24. The excretions are all increased. A notable feature of this age is the readiness to swell observed in the glands upon the slightest irritation and the general activity of all the lymphatic (fluid-carrier) structures.

From these causes arises a tendency to eczema, catarrh of mucous surfaces, diarrhea, bronchitis and sore throat, as also a susceptibility to contagious impressions, especially tubercular. The importance of good care cannot be too much insisted on, as also the insistence on healthy habits and the providing of proper amusement and employment.

While bread and flesh foods are taking the place of cow's milk very greatly, they must not be allowed wholly to supplant it. Young children do not require so much variety in their food as adults do. They do not need meat more than once a day. Milk, bread and suet puddings should form the staple dietaries. Well-cooked fruit, orange juice and fresh vegetables are most useful adjuncts.

Mothers should impress upon their children the necessity of thorough mastication, then stomachs may not be compelled to do what the teeth should.

Washing all over once a day is necessary. A child should sleep in a cot or bed by itself in the same room with its parents.

Between the ages of three and five most children are the better for twelve hours of sleep out of the twenty-four. At seven years of age they do not require day sleep, but should be in bed at 7:30 and up at six in summer and seven in winter.

The best bed for this age is an ordinary iron bedstead with firm and level wool and hair mattress—not spring beds, which do not adapt themselves so well to light bodies nor keep them uniformly warm.

Cotton sheets, blankets and counterpanes must be used according to season.

The day clothing should be warm and merino put next the skin.

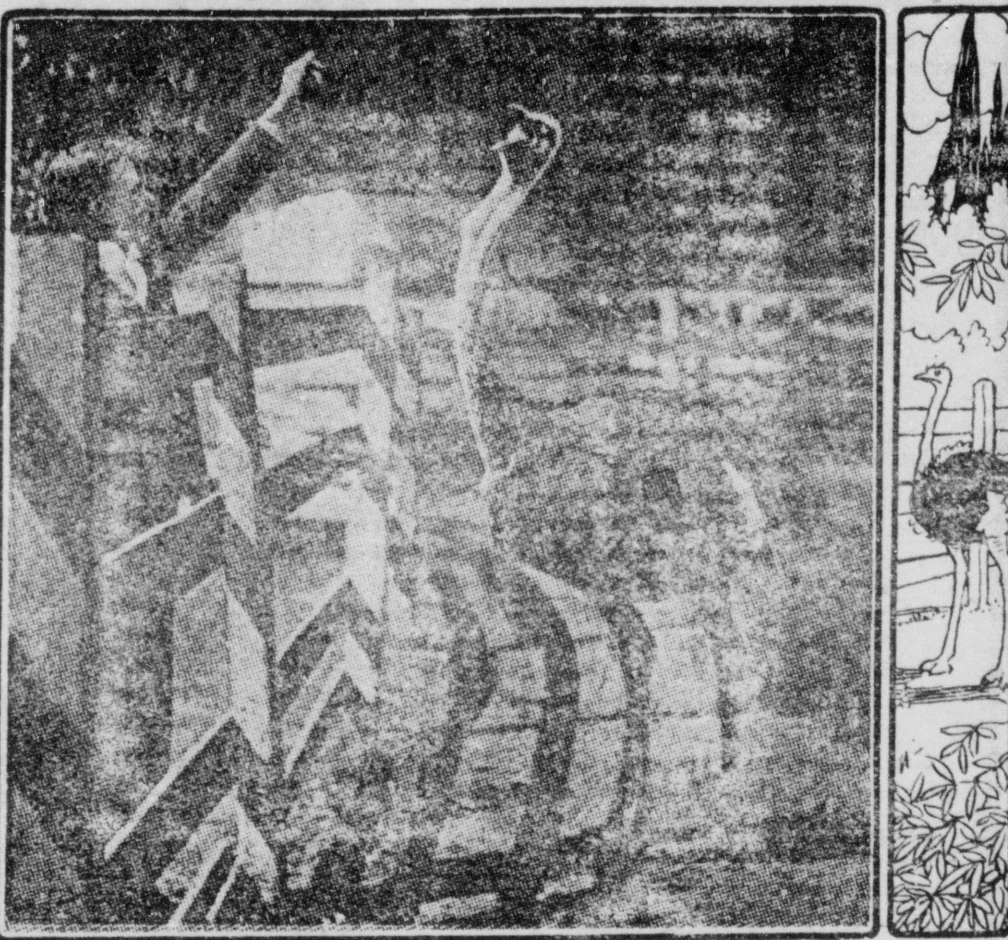
Teamsters Ignorant of Road Rules

By E. NEWMAN

covered that not more than half of them knew how to drive. There are only a few important road rules. They are easy to learn and not hard to remember. Now, why doesn't Chief Steward dig up a few of these old rules, have them printed in the newspapers, put up in saloons, hotels and other public places and teach his men how to drive?

Then let him bring on the other rules which he may have and traffic will move along much more smoothly than it is doing now.

AN OSTRICH FARM



SWALLOWING ORANGES

WE HAVE today visited an ostrich farm in lovely, balmy South California, situated between Los Angeles and Pasadena, a farm that contains 200 gigantic birds. The guide informed us that some seventeen or twenty years ago fifty birds were brought from South Africa by Mr. Cawston, the proprietor. Of these, several died on board ship, others after their arrival, and a few only eventually became acclimatized. The latter bred and multiplied. Other birds were added, and cross breeding, the fine climate, care, regular and good feeding, brought these farm ostriches to be the superiors of the wild birds which have to struggle for existence on the African deserts.

The first and largest of the corrals contains the Kindergarten. Fine children it held of various ages, continuously on the move, after the restless manner of youth. "The boys wear black coats, you will perceive," said our cicerone, "the girls gray, which underviating uniform is an assistance to strangers in determining sex, for the females run the males close in size. The babies are round that corner the same side." Three had recently been hatched out of a sitting of sixteen. "One dropped off, and then there were two!" Two perky little ones, of ten days old, with funny stubby little backs, looking as if tousled horse-hair replaced the soft down of the callow period common to most birds, but the body such perfect ovals that, tucked in the heads and legs, and presto! one perceives they could again adroitly reënt into their vacated, big, creamy-hued shells. The parent birds, we learnt, concern themselves little about their young after their advent. Possibly the forty days they are engaged over the hatching satisfies their paternal and maternal instincts. At any rate, in this farm they are brought up by hand by an attendant, as they require to be dealt with judiciously to tide over the early months of babyhood. For the first four days they are unfed, after which they are allowed alfalfa, and they pick up gravel to aid digestion, being busily employed thereat as we surveyed the couple, with the adroit alacrity of a robin picking up worms out of the newly-turned soil in our northern lands. Seemingly sturdy as are their little frames, they have to be sheltered at night even in equable California, for damp or chill would endanger them at this early period of growth.

In the marital relationship the ostrich sets a good example to all classes of society. It is constant in attachment, never attempting, but resending, divorce. The mate shares the long-drawn-out hours of incubation with the hen, the wife of his choice. At the age of four the male bird seeks his spouse, and having found one to his liking, sticks to her and to her only; and when she presents him with the eggs that are to carry on their kind, he does turn and turn about in the sitting, and sometimes extra innings, the good lady being exercised at the outset by the laying of an egg about three pounds in weight—each equal to thirty chicken eggs.

Alternate days until thirty days give them a store worthy their devotion to the further requisite weeks demanded for the bringing into being. There is no billing and cooling and gathering up of material for nest-making. Such a big nest it would have to be! Instead, in their native state the birds scoop out the warm sand and deposit the eggs therein; and at this Pasadena breeding corral, on a corner of the bare ground, lay an incomplete heap which, when the tally was completed, the huge patient birds would start on, without the doing of much beyond the covering of the giant eggs with their giant bodies.

As they sit in the open, readily discernable to the naked eye, in the clear air of their native regions, nature has provided them with suitable colored feathering. The gray of the female for the daylight, the black of the male for the night hours. But on this our visit, Mr. Washington had obligingly not tarried for the shadows, but was telling on the eggs that good Mrs.

Washington had abandoned, and was stretching a long-drawn-out neck and taking a gentle side roll for relaxation, while Dame Washington was easing her cramped legs by a stroll round the corral, congratulating herself doubtless on being early off duty.

These long-necked birds bolt the most extraordinary things, such as iron and steel nails, gimlets, tennis and other hard balls, jewels, and stones. The gardener took from a basket oranges, of which fruit they are exceedingly fond, and decorously bidding the previously quiet but now eager birds to wait their turn and—"Place aux dames, let Madame have the first," his hand scarce neared the gaping beak protruding ready, than gulp, and in the long thin neck the orange showed the way down, gone ere a lady watching could exclaim, "she does not even seem to taste it though we see it going." "Why certainly," responds our gardener, to whom the remark seemed not unexpected, "its a lengthened-out enjoyment. You remember Mark Twain and the giraffe."

Plucking season, we are told, is announced in the local papers, and visitors throng for the interesting event, which, in reality, is a cutting of the larger plumes and only a plucking of the smaller ones that are ready to fall. There is no pain in the removal, as the large feathers are also ripe for falling, but the birds resent the initial handling, and an angry ostrich is a danger, as they kick with a power and directness well known to denizens of the desert. Consequently they are be-guiled, not driven, into a corner of the corral by several men, and a hood is drawn over their heads, when, realizing their helplessness they offer little or no resistance.

The oldest ostriches stand eight feet high and weigh 300 pounds. The feathers of the male are in some respects superior to those of the female, harder in texture, retaining curl longer and are capable of taking a beautiful glossy finish. On the live birds they are not the long, thick plumes we seek in purchase, but are single, flat and somewhat unusable looking. Three or more of like length and width are placed together and other methods of treatment are adopted to obtain the richness, fluffiness and grace that render them so attractive for personal adornment.

S. FRANCES LATIMER.

LARGE DEMAND FOR RUBBER

New Plants Supplying Product are Eagerly Sought—Efforts to Find Substitute.

Rubber is in such demand for modern uses that not only are new plants supplying it being sought, but eager efforts are being made to produce substitutes. Artificial indigo and artificial camphor are among the great successes of modern chemistry, and artificial rubber seems to be near at hand, as the production of caoutchouc by synthesis has been already announced by Mr. Allsebrook and Dr. Docherty, of Burton-on-Trent, England. A process yielding an adequate supply would take rank as one of the greatest of chemical achievements. Substitutes for rubber find some uses, and one of the most promising recent ones seems to be a patented German composition containing glue, glycerine, chrome salts, "lead plaster," vegetable fibers parched by acids, gum tragacanth, vegetable balsams and water glass. A process of making rubber from naphtha is said to be under test on a large scale in the Caucasus.

Wireless Pocket Apparatus.

A wireless telegraph apparatus was exhibited recently by the inventor, Professor Cerebotann, the priest in charge of the Munich parish, during a scientific lecture before an audience of persons engaged in the various branches of scientific investigation.

The instrument consists of a wooden base with the letters of the alphabet thereupon arranged in a circle. A small metal indicator swings on a pivot in the center, so adjusted as to respond to the wireless dot and dash currents and spell out the messages. The apparatus is simple and somewhat larger than the ordinary card case.

Her Startling Color Scheme

"Have you ever noticed," inquired young Mrs. Allison aggrievedly, "that if there is one particular point of your reputation which is specially dear to you some perverse fate inevitably leads you to destroy it?"

"What a pessimistic theory!" commented the fluffy-haired blonde. "Really, Celeste, you ought to take a tonic!"

"My dear," said young Mrs. Allison, loftily, "you may sniff if you please, but the next time you catch yourself talking slang to some one who has always spoken admiringly of the purity of your English, or when next you hear yourself making sarcastic remarks to an old friend who has flattered you on the beauty of your disposition, just recall my theory."

"Very likely I shall," said the fluffy-haired blonde, coolly. "But tell us all about your latest mishap and ease your mind."

"You see," said young Mrs. Allison, rolling up her embroidery, "there is nothing that tickles my vanity so much as to have any one compliment me on my sense of color harmony which I show in my clothes. Every once in a while some kind acquaintance repeats to me some pleasant remark on the subject made in her hearing and cheers me on."

"Only last week I was told that Mr. Stowe—that dark, aesthetic-looking artist, you know—had said I displayed the nicest taste in color combinations he had seen in America. I positively strutted for days after I heard that." She sighed and stirred her tea in silence.

"Well," demanded the fluffy-haired blonde, impatiently, "what troubles you then?"

"It was yesterday," said young Mrs. Allison, taking up her tale of woe with resignation. "The left shoulder of my new spring suit has never been just right, so I decided to take it back to the tailor and see if he couldn't fix it. I wanted to wear it to a recital last night and thought if I took it down myself directly after luncheon he might get it done in time. You all know that suit," she added, "Bright cobalt blue—you remember?—chiffon broadcloth."

The other nodded.

"Well," went on the victim of circumstances, "it was a warm day and my blue cloth dress to the suit was too heavy and I wanted to go straight from the tailor's to an afternoon affair at the Lloyds', so I put on my coral foulard and carried the blue coat. It looked horribly, but the tailor's wasn't far off and I decided to risk it."

"Just as I was ready to start Mother Allison ran across, looking hurried, and with her heliotrope wrap over one arm."

"Celeste," she said, "I remembered that you were going to the tailor's this afternoon and I thought I'd ask you to take this with you and have him put on new buttons. I've just discovered how worn they are and he can't match it without the color."

Young Mrs. Allison paused tragically.

"Of course," went on the injured one, with forced calm, "of course, I took them both! When I got on the car with my coral gown and my bright blue coat and Mother Allison's heliotrope wrap, the conductor looked as if he wanted to laugh. I'd have complained to the company if he had, my nerves were so ragged! I went in and took the only vacant seat and when I looked up it was to recognize the aesthetic Mr. Stowe beside me!"

She paused again. There was a murmur of sympathy from her listeners. "I couldn't get up and jump off the car," she went on, "so I sat and answered Mr. Stowe's polite remarks and ignored his shocked glances. How I hated that man for daring to exist! I was painfully aware of course, that my rainbow clothes made my complexion a sickly green, but I was too mad even to explain to him!"

"Mr. Stowe assisted me off the car with elaborate courtesy when I came to my corner and I ran all the way to the tailor's."

The fluffy-haired blonde smiled broadly. "I shall wear a pastel shade when he calls on me next," she remarked.

"As for me," said young Mrs. Allison, disgustedly, "I never want to see him again. In fact, I never shall see him when I meet him. I think it was most ungentlemanly of him to be on that car!"

Losses in Coal Storage.

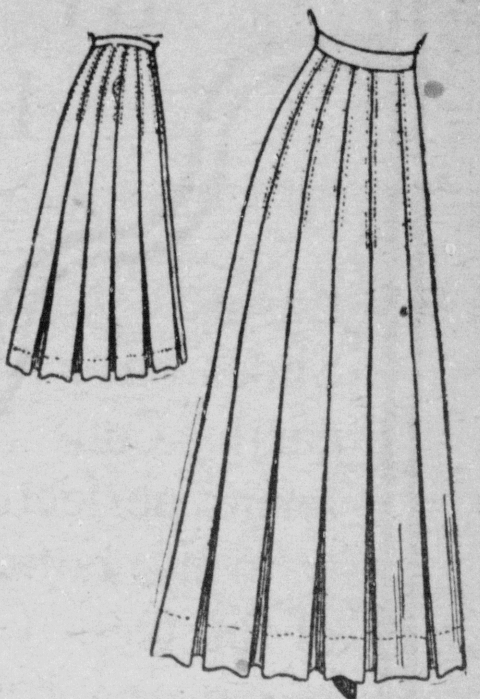
The Illinois tests of Prof. S. W. Parr and Mr. W. F. Wheeler seem to have shown that the chief losses in the storage of large quantities of coal are due to breaking up into dust and to fires from spontaneous combustion. The maximum loss from weathering was not more than 3½ per cent. in Illinois coal stored a year. Other experimenters have differed, and have reported a loss in calorific power from weathering as high as 25 per cent.

Oriental Courtesy.

A striking instance of oriental courtesy is reported from Shepherd's Bush, London. A number of Japanese connected with the exhibition presently being held in the city, who had had to do a lot of hammering in the back garden of the house at which they were staying, called on all the neighbors, and, apologizing for the noise, presented the lady of the house with an exquisite bouquet of artificial flowers.

Practical Fashions

SIX-GORED BOX-PLAIED SKIRT.



Paris Pattern No. 3291, All Seams Allowed.—Of the many novelties which fashion has brought us, the box-plaited skirt is one of the favorites. This skirt is well suited to such materials as linens, pongee, foulard, voile and other fabrics which have not too much body. The skirt which we show in our illustration is one of the most practical of these models. It is cut with six gores, and the box plaits are shaped so as to be slightly smaller at the top, where the edges meet, and are stitched down to some distance below the curve of the hips. For the balance of their length they are pressed very flat and have considerable spring when the wearer walks. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. To make the skirt in the medium size will require 8½ yards of material either 36 or 44 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 3291. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

CHILDREN'S DRESS.



Paris Pattern No. 3294, All Seams Allowed.—If a little girl is to enjoy life, playing and romping as a healthy child ought to, she must not be bothered with any thought of her clothes. This means that the more simple dresses are the best ones for her. We offer a design which is simplicity itself. It is also charmingly pretty. The dress has the long French body, so becoming to little people, and attached to this a short, somewhat full skirt. There is no seam at the shoulder of this dress and the sleeve is merely an apology. The dress is intended to be worn with a gump or without one. Gingham will be found about the most servicable of the many wash materials that can be used for this dress. The pattern is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. To make the dress the 8-year size will require 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 3294. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

As Ordered.

Crusty Patron (as crusty waiter brings him a sandwich)—Take it away! I didn't order no sandwich; I said I wanted "roast beef, medium."

Crusty Waiter—Well, doesn't medium mean between, an' ain't that where your beef is? What more d' you want?

Same Old Excuse.

Hi Hayrix—Wonder what ole Jay Jimson air a-goin' tew th' city fer?

Si Snodgrass—He b'lieves he's a-goin' thar tew git somethin' fer nothin', but I 'low he's a-goin' tew write home fer money tew come back on—ez usual.

No Help Needed.

Husky Hobo—Say, mister, would yous help a feller wot's starvin'?

Farmer Oatcake—Shore I would. But I dunno why a feller'd want help t' starve, by ginger!

Advertising Talks

By GEORGE S. BANTA

How to Judge Results



If it were possible to tell the exact results of a given advertisement many mooted questions about advertising could be settled. An impression may last for months and finally bear results for the advertiser. Many readers of newspapers and magazines have a definite idea about an article or store with which they are acquainted only through the advertisements they have seen.

While it is true it is hard to be exact as to results, it is possible to learn more than many suppose. The average merchant sees results only when he makes a big cut in prices and by advertising the fact fills his store with people on the date of the sale. If advertising gets results of this kind, is it not plausible to presume that the daily business may be toned up in the same way?

Now suppose the merchant is a grocer. He has a small trade in a very high grade (and also high priced) brand of coffee which he has handled for years. He decides to advertise it. Let him keep account of his sales in this coffee for a given period and then suppose he run in one newspaper a suitable ad. After this ad has been used for a time, compare the sales with the number made in the original period. Then try the ad in another paper, and again make comparisons. In other words, let him experiment for his own satisfaction as to methods and mediums. A man judges a pair of shoes by the way they wear, but he knows how they wear by observing the service they give. No merchant will know anything about the results of advertising unless he makes observations upon what he spends for it as he does on what he spends for shoes.

KEEP EVERLASTINGLY AT IT THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING

Persistent Advertising Will Pay Better Than An Occasional Broad-side Advertisement.

A furious shower does not soak in so well as a steady rain. A double-column advertisement once a year is not so good as one inch 52 times a year. The parallel is fitting.

The time is ripe to make a contract for a steady rain of advertising. Let the water begin to fall. It will begin to soak in at once; and as the weeks lengthen into months, you have watered your entire territory, and the ground will give forth abundance of fruit.

Don't get funny at this argument, and say that after awhile things would get too muddy. We are not talking about deluges. That's what these once-a-year fellows enjoy. The highest praise Artemas Ward had for George Washington was that he "never stopped over." Did you ever study mathematics, and learn that 1 and 1 make 2, and 2 and 2 make 4, and 4 and 4 make 8, and 8 and 8 make 16, and so on? Some of you never get above 1 and 1 make 2. You don't figure the cumulative powers of advertising. You don't believe one good "old soaker" is worth 20 "drizzles." You don't realize that three-fourths of the water in an "old soaker" runs off, and finds its way into the gutters.

The city merchants are reaching out on all the rural routes through extensive advertising in the city dailies, and capturing business which rightfully belongs to the country merchants if they will only go after this trade and use the same weapon that the city merchants do—advertising.

Figure how much you are going to appropriate for advertising during the year. Divide it by 52, and take so much for each week.

Heralds the Town's Character.

It is noticeable that the editors in the smaller towns are advising their merchants to do more and better advertising. They are not giving this advice for self, as many imagine. The character of the town is heralded through the advertisement which appears in its local papers as well as editorials. The editors of these papers know very well that the prosperity of the town depends in a great degree upon the publicity given by the different merchants to their goods. The merchants, by liberal and judicious advertising, would not only increase his own business, but would also materially assist the prosperity of the town. By advertising in his local paper, the merchant would eliminate to a great extent the outside competition of which he now complains. The people have to be shown that they can obtain as good merchandise in their own town as they can get elsewhere, and the way to do this is by advertising in your local paper.

Can You Answer—Instantly?

Who were all the candidates opposed to Taft for the presidency?

Name the Democratic vice-presidential candidate who ran during the last national campaign?

Who is vice-president of the United States? Give his initials.

Who is the lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania?

Who ran for governor of your state during the last campaign?

If you cannot remember these people who were so well advertised a short time ago how do you expect others to remember you?

Mr. Merchant, get busy—advertise every week, or you, too, will soon be forgotten.

Publicity Is Necessary.

How is it possible for a business man to make his business a success unless he lets people know that he is in business? That means publicity. And how is a man to gain that publicity and thereby attain the success he wants unless he advertises?

None of the Well-Known Baking or Toilet Powders Would Be as Good In Other Cans.

Dump out a can of popular baking powder, put it in a can with an unknown name and you can hardly sell it at any price. The powder is just the same. The additional value is in the name. Recently an estate was offered \$1,000,000 for the name—"Talcum Powder" and the use of his picture. There is no secret in the powder. Any good chemist can duplicate it. Without doubt, to discontinue advertising either of these products for one year would seriously impair their trade value, possibly destroy it entirely.

The same rule governs the advertising of retail stores. Floating trade—from the sidewalk—will always amount to something, but only continuous advertising will assure continuous business from people who otherwise would never know of your existence.

Why do small advertisers fail? Because they overlook one or more of the basic principles of the science. There are four things for the advertiser always to bear in mind—first, having something to advertise; second, put your matter in such form that it will attract the eye; third, select a medium that will reach the purchaser, and, fourth, stand back of your advertisement. No one of these principles can be violated without sacrificing the value of the ad.

Have something advertised. Have a stock that will sell—things that people want, things that are new, things that have value. It is useless to advertise to get people into your store and then have nothing to show them. Don't always try to advertise the whole store at once. Select some part of it and then go it strong and have the goods on hand when the prospective purchaser arrives.

Put your ad. into some form that it will attract the eye. In this day and age of the world people don't have time to read a whole newspaper to find out what you have to say about your goods. A dozen words are often more effective than a whole page. Make it mean something, and something in particular.

Object Is to Reach the People.

A merchant in this town a few days ago said, in speaking of the local paper as an advertising medium: "You send so many papers away off where they don't do us any good." The reply to this was: "Well, if we cover this territory better than any other medium, what matters it how many people far away take The Signal? You get the benefit of the home circulation, and this field is well covered, and the class of trade you wish to reach is reached through these columns." The object in advertising any business is to reach the people, and that is all there is to it.

The "Silent Drummer."

Did you ever think what you ad. in the newspaper is doing for you? When you close your store in the evening and go home to your family and fire side, not thinking about your business at all, then it is that the paper is being pored over in hundreds of homes—the homes from which your trade is drawn. And there is you ad. doing its work silently, and if you have taken the pains to make it attractive, its work will be all the more effective. This is repeated over and over again, and is no doubt what inspired some writer to call newspaper advertising a "silent drummer."

Selling Advertised Goods.

A merchant hesitates now-a-days before putting in a line of unadvertised goods. The public knows that advertised brands are guaranteed and make good or the advertisers cannot advertise them. The "just as good" or "the same thing, only cheaper," does not go with most buyers. They want the real goods.

HOWLS ARE TERRIFIC

Seal With Awful Voice Keeps Zoo Attendants Awake at Night.

Mediterranean Monk Brought From Madeira Gives Keepers Little Chance for Rest by Dread-Noise He Makes.

London.—The worst thing, according to their own estimate, that ever happened to the keepers at the Zoo is Bodger's voice.

Bodger—he is called Baleful Bodger now—is the Mediterranean monk seal brought from Madeira a month ago to the Zoological gardens.

On the voyage over he kept the whole ship awake ever night by the dreadful noise he made. This forced the passengers and crew to conclude that he was excessively seasick.

Now the keepers of the zoo know to their cost that those sounds are Bodger's natural tones. As he has begun to feed and is in excellent health, they realize that they may have to live many years with his voice, and they describe the prospect as vile.

"It may not seem a serious matter to others," his keeper said, "but it is very serious to me.

"I have grown used to the howling of wolves, and when I slept near the jackals they did not keep me awake. After a time the lions' roars were a lullaby, the eagle and the screech owl ceased to worry me.

"But Bodger's voice is the limit of my endurance. It gets on my nerves more and more. It is spoiling my appetite."

Outside Bodger's cage was found a crowd of men, women and children.

Lying on the cement was Bodger, and every ten seconds or so he opened his mouth wide. From its dark depths he sent forth a dreadful sound.

As a lieutenant put it, it was exactly like the noise one would expect from an ass trying to bray whilst tormented by seasickness.

"You watch," said the keeper. "The people laugh at first, but it always

REPLACES BELL-BOY

Automatic Enunciator Imperils Messengers' Jobs.

Inventors of Sound Magnifier Claim It Is Possible to Talk to Millions of People Thousands of Miles Away—How Worked.

Chicago.—An automatic enunciator, by which a man talking in New York can be heard in every part of a large room in Chicago, that may throw most of the bell boys in the hotels and clubs out of a job, and that may make it possible for a public speaker to address a million or more people at one time, was given its first public demonstration in Chicago the other day.

A man whose wife is somewhere in the shopping crowd of a big store can be located instantly by the new device, it is promised, and as a word spoken into the transmitter can be heard in every room with which the instrument is connected, it may be used to call trains in railway stations and to spread a fire alarm throughout a large building.

From the fifth floor of one building to the third of another was the distance in the test, but a distance of 900 miles from Pittsburgh to Columbus, Ohio, and back to Pittsburgh, has been successfully negotiated, according to Joseph Harris, president of the Automatic Electric company, who had charge of the test. Ordinary telephone wires are used by the new instrument, the receiver and transmitter being on new lines. A graphophone horn at the receiving end of the in-

Food for Cows is Wasted

Governor Brown of Georgia Tells Farmers Method of Pulling Fodder Is Costly One.

Atlanta, Ga.—Governor Brown is a strong believer in the conservation of the national resources and a foe to waste. On the simple matter of corn stalks Governor Brown figures that Georgia is throwing away enough feed to keep a million head of cattle.

It is a well-known fact that while the farmers of Georgia pull the leaves from the corn for fodder, leaving the stalk standing to support the ear of corn, through the northern and western states it is the custom to cut the stalk down, shock it up and then to shred it for cattle feed after the corn has been taken off.

Governor Brown is of the opinion that the method now in vogue in this state of pulling fodder is an exceedingly wasteful one and he would welcome the introduction of shredding machines as a saving to farmers of millions of dollars annually.

"The impression prevails among our farmers," the governor said, "that the corn would shrivel up if the stalk were cut down. Such is not the case. When the fodder is pulled the corn stalk dies and dies just as quickly as if the plant had been cut down.

"The leaves on the stalk are the lungs of the plant and when they are stripped off the plant dies. Heretofore corn stalks have been considered a nuisance on the land and they are generally raked up and burned. Now there are probably a ton of corn stalks to an acre. A ton and a half would be a nearer estimate. With 5,000,000 acres in Georgia planted in corn the stalk waste would be sufficient to carry through the winter a million head of cattle. Think how much this would mean to the Georgia farmer in meat value, to say nothing of the manure.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

OTTAWA, CAN.—The appointment of the duke of Connaught to be governor general of Canada is very popular in the Dominion for its people fully appreciate his high abilities and devotion to public work. Moreover, the duchess will be warmly welcomed as the leader of Canadian society. The duke of Connaught is an uncle of King George and is sixty years old. The duchess, to whom he was married in 1879, was a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

drives them away in the end."

The keeper was right. The spectators' faces lost their hilarity after about three of Bodger's shouts, and they went away.

"At night," the keeper continued, "that fearful noise can be heard distinctly from one end of the gardens to the other. The attendants who live in the lodge near by complain that they cannot sleep.

One of the girls at the refreshment stall on the top of the terrace above Bodger has petitioned her employers to move her to the farthest part of the grounds. She says she cannot eat now that she has to listen to the brute's voice.

"Is he doing well? Yes, he is. We

are trying now to get him to eat dead fish. So far he has only condescended to partake of live eels, and he eats \$2 worth a day.

This much tried keeper has also the pleasant task of caring for Roosevelt, the Teddy bear, and he was enthusiastic in his praise.

Roosevelt, through his trusting nature, has met with a minor disaster. Impelled by love and curiosity, he put his tongue into the stripped hyena's den. The hyena immediately bit it and made the blood come.

Now Roosevelt, who has been moved to next door but one, spends his time standing against the wall nearest his enemy's cage, apparently longing to encounter him.

ed a little further, could speak to practically every person in Chicago without getting hoarse, the enthusiastic inventors pointed out. All that would be necessary would be to put a transmitter on the platform beside him and connect up various halls in all parts of the city, where people of the different neighborhoods could gather.

Running descriptions of baseball games or prize fights can be sent over long distances for the entertainment of sporting fans of all varieties. Cabs can be called from the theaters while waiting parties remain inside the building, and trains may be equipped with the instrument so that stations may be called in all the cars simultaneously.

Beyond stating that the enunciator is the combined work of a number of American and foreign inventors, Mr. Harris refused to reveal the discoverer of the new method of sound transmission.

In Chicago's Little Italy

Glimpses of Real Bohemianism Where Real Italian Songs Are Heard—Notable Guests.

Chicago.—There is a small Italian restaurant in Chicago which has so far escaped the attention of that class which spoils Bohemia by entering its borders. When invaders led by curiosity and armed with loggnettes and ear trumpets come in such numbers that the original inhabitants fly before their invasion then Bohemia is gone. Therefore to say that it is in the neighborhood of Sixteenth street is to be definite enough.

It is a place of good fellowship and equality. The host greets with the

same gracious welcome the first faint spark of talent and the genius whose flame has lighted up the world. The unpretentious walls have sheltered diplomats artists actors and singers. Here one may often find Beduschi who created the tenor roles in most of Puccini's operas in Italy, and who is now a Chicago singing teacher. Scotti and Caruso on their travels frequent the place, although, sad to say, the golden voiced one does not go there as frequently as he did before Bonci discovered the place.

Here one can listen to real Italian songs sometimes sung by those voices which call the public in crowds to fashionable opera houses. Here the real Italian wines can be obtained and the proper manner in which to eat spaghetti half a yard long may be observed.

If you would find your way to this little eating place ask the Italian violinist in the lobster palace any one of 'em which you may happen to frequent. He knows, and, perhaps, he'll tell.

DOG WAITS AT PRISON DOOR

Faithful Animal Mourns for Master and Mistress Confined in Pennsylvania Jail.

York, Pa.—After a vain effort to save its master and mistress from prison, a big black dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. Amos Paul of this city, cannot be induced to leave the vicinity of the jail where they are confined.

Detective Fickes, who went to arrest the pair, for surely of the peace, was savagely attacked by the animal as he attempted to lead his prisoners away.

When the dog had been quieted it followed at the heels of the Pauls to the county jail, and when the barred doors closed upon them sat down to await their reappearance.

Leaves \$17,000,000 to Kin.

Behlehem, Pa.—Under the will of Elisha P. Wilbur, financier and once president of the Lehigh Valley railroad, an estate of \$17,000,000 is bequeathed to his family. So far as is known, there was no gift to a public or charitable institution.

FESTIVITIES IN PROSPECT

(Scene—A street in a suburban town. Dramatis personae: Bobby, on one side of the street, Nellie and Rosalie on the other. The conversation is carried on at concert pitch.)

Bobby (who is twisting the rope of a swing around and around, with his own body thrust through the loop at the end)—Hi, sasses!

Nellie (who is seated primly on her own front steps, with a doll on her lap and Rosalie, who is several years younger, by her side)—There, Bobby Burton, just for that I won't invite you to my party.

Rosalie (moving a little closer to Nellie)—Are you going to invite me, Nellie?

Nellie (puckering up her mouth thoughtfully)—I guess so. That is, I'll ask my mother if I can.

Bobby—Aw, g'wan! I bet you ain't goin' to have no party.

Nellie (very indignantly)—I am, too. Bobby—Who said you could have a party?

Nellie—It's none of your business. My mother did. (She lowers her voice a very little and turns her head toward Rosalie, but is careful to speak so that Bobby can hear distinctly. "It's going to be the grandest party you ever saw. There's going to be ice cream and cake and candy, a thousand million kinds of candy and peanuts!" (She takes her doll in her arms and rocks back and forth ecstatically). "And watermelon and ice-cream—"

Bobby (cynically)—You said that before, and anyway it wouldn't be no party if you didn't. Ice cream is what makes it a party.

Nellie (pointed addressing Rosalie)—And ice cream, Rosalie, and candy, and peanuts and water—

Bobby—Aw, Rosalie, it's all a fake. I bet her mother ain't goin' to let her have no party.

Rosalie (overwhelmed with the splendor of the prospective entertainment and ignoring Bobby)—And you'll invite me, won't you?

Nellie (condescendingly)—I'll ask my mother if I can. But anyway, I'll save you some candy. We're going to have two barrels full—pink and white and red and every kind of color, and sticks of candy and we'll stick them in lemons and oranges and suck the juice through.

Bobby (contemptuously)—That ain't no kind of a party. Once I was to a party and they had five kinds of ice cream all stuck together, every old color you could think of, and I had three helpings.

(Rosalie sighs rapturously, but Nellie's nose tilts upward, while the corners of her mouth go down in token of scorn.)

Nellie—There ain't going to be any such pigs at my party. My mother says if a person can't act like little ladies and gentlemen they oughtn't to be invited to parties.

Bobby—Aw, I bet you ain't goin' to have no party, and if you do, I bet they won't be ice cream enough to go 'round.

Nellie (to Rosalie)—There's going to be gallons and gallons of ice cream, Rosalie, and candy and macaroons—

Rosalie—What's macaroons, Nellie?

Nellie—Oh, it's the loveliest little cakes! Kind of hard outside and squishy in the middle, and there's going to be about a bushel of them at my party, so's everybody can have all they want to eat and take lots of them home.

Rosalie—Oh, Nellie, please say you'll invite me. I'll give you my little brown caterpillar that I found this morning if you will.

Nellie (magnanimously)—Oh, I wouldn't take your caterpillar, Rosalie. We've got oceans of them in our back yard. But I'll ask my mother if I can ask you. You see, my mother thinks such little ones as you might be more in the way than the big ones like me. But I'll try to get her to let me invite you.

Rosalie (wistfully)—I wish my mother would let me have a party. It's going to be grand, ain't it, Nellie?

Bobby (singing loudly)—Smarty, smarty, had a party!

Nellie—Well, you won't get invited to any parties, and it's no wonder. Horrid boy!

Bobby—Aw, I bet you ain't goin' to have no party. When's it goin' to be?

Nellie (with much dignity)—It's going to be on my birthday, and that's the 32d day of September.

Bobby (with a yell of triumph)—Hi, yi, there ain't no 32d of September! Hi-yi, there ain't no 32d of September! Smarty, smarty, had a party!

"You Won't Get Invited."

Nellie (darting into the middle of the street and seizing a stone)—If I wasn't a little lady I'd hit you with this. Horrid boy!

(Enters the house with great dignity, accompanied by the admiring Rosalie.)

Indicates Gases in Mines.

By means of a box divided by a partition of porous porcelain, Dr. A. Di Legge, an Italian physicist, indicates the presence of light or heavy gases in the air of mines, chemical works or submarines. When the air or gases in the two chambers have different densities the gas diffusion from one compartment to the other is irregular, and the irregularity operates a small mercury index, which closes an electric contact and rings a bell. With two bells of different tone, the apparatus will indicate the side on which the disturbing cause is acting.

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